THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 196

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Fish Strike Hearing Set; Italian Morale Breaking? Foreign Agents Curbed

The World's Day—July 17, 1943

Boston: Public Hearing Tuesday on Fish Strike

A public hearing to inquire into the current work stoppage in the New England fishing industry will be conducted by the New England War Labor Board at 10 a. m. Tuesday, Chairman Saul Wallen announced today. [Page 2.]

For excellent construction of a military project under severe winter conditions, the J. F. Fitzgerald Construction Company today received the Army-Navy "E" award in ceremonies at Fort Dawes, Deer Island, in Boston Harbor.

Italy: Wide Evidence of Discontent Seen

The Roosevelt-Churchill appeal to the Italian people to choose between Mussolini and civilization brought semi-official claims of the stability of Italian morale but wide evidence of discontent throughout Italy.

Fascist Party shakeup was reported as rumors of "non-military surprises" in Italy were heard in Swiss listening post reports.

Allied planes flew over Rome, apparently dropping leaflets containing the Roosevelt-Churchill appeal. Russian Radio broadcast the "drop out of the war" message to the Italians.

The Times, of London, urged that there be "no bargaining" with Italy. It said a way out must be sought through an "honorable capitulation."

Washington: Success Against Sabotage Cited

J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, told the graduating class of the F. B. I. National Police Academy that "not a single successful act of foreign-directed sabotage has occurred to hinder our war efforts." The co-ordinated efforts of Federal, state, and local law-enforcement agencies have curbed activities of foreign espionage agents "before they could accomplish their fiendish aims," he said.

President Roosevelt in signing the bill extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation criticized the ambiguity of the law as worded by Congress. In a formal statement he said he felt it necessary to give his own interpretation of the bill to prevent further misconceptions. [Page 3.]

The Senate Military Affairs Committee in a report based on findings of a subcommittee recommended that Japanese be drafted "in the same manner" as other residents of the U. S.; that disloyal Japanese be placed in internment camps; and that loyal, able-bodied Japanese be allowed to work under proper supervision "in areas where they will be accepted, and where the Army and Navy authorities consider it safe for them to go."

Maurice Latta, a White House office aide for more than 40 years, has been selected by President Roosevelt to be executive clerk for the Executive Mansion.

Rear Admiral John Sidney McCain was appointed to the new position of Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air with the rank of Vice-Admiral. Succeeding him as Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics is Rear Admiral D. C. Ramsey, now a task force commander in the South Pacific.

National: Willkie Challenge Treated Lightly

Col. Robert R. McCormick, Editor and Publisher of the Chicago Tribune, replying to Wendell L. Willkie's challenge to run in the Illinois preferential primary next April said, "Anybody can beat Willkie in Illinois. He's a joke out there." [Page 8.]

Idaho's 1943 potato crop should be 39 per cent greater than the previous all-time high set in 1940, Richard C. Ross, State Agricultural statistician, said. A yield of 235 bushels an acre is expected.

People: Marshal Rommel Still Traveling?

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was reported by Swiss sources to have left Axis les Bains, France, for Lyons on the night of the Allied landing in Sicily. There have been no subsequent reports of his whereabouts.

Admiral Georges Robert, former Governor of Martinique, has arrived in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York arrived in Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa, by air and is expected to proceed to Pretoria to meet Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa.

The War:

Latest developments from world battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Hull and Byrnes in Ascendancy As Star of Wallace Declines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17—The sharp words with which President Roosevelt relegated Henry A. Wallace back to the Throttlebottom type of Vice-President are being interpreted by some political observes here as an important key to 1944.

They are taking Mr. Wallace's removal as Chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare and consequently as a member of the War Production Board to mean that the President realizes that if he is to run for a fourth term, he must have a running mate who will appeal to the South.

The man being mentioned, now that Mr. Wallace is apparently out of the picture, is James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization.

Mr. Byrnes has denied that he has any desire to be Vice-President and has said that under no circumstances would he seek the nomination for that office, but it looks more and more as if he will at least pick the running mate who will aim at holding the "Solid South" for Mr. Roosevelt if he decides to run for a fourth term.

President Roosevelt's organization of the Office of Economic Warfare after the Wallace-Jesse Jones controversy not only took Mr. Wallace out of an upward political course, but it gave Secretary of State Cordell Hull more unified authority over foreign affairs, financial as well as political.

Authority Centralized

The centralization of authority in the State Department is expected to prevent recurrence of complaints that activities of the State Department, the Board of Economic Warfare and Reconstruction Finance Corporation subsidiaries have conflicted in foreign countries.

The President's executive order creating the new Office of Economic Warfare specifies that: "The functions of the Office of War Mobilization shall include the authority to arrange for the unification and co-ordination of the activities of the Federal Government relating to foreign supply, foreign procurement and other foreign economic affairs in conformity with the foreign policy of the United

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Weather Report

Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 9:18 p. m. and ends Sunday at 4:52 a. m.

Dimout begins Sunday at 9:18 p. m. and ends Monday at 4:53 a. m.

Lifting of Ban On Fun Driving Up to Autoists

OPA Administrator Brown tells of strong sentiment for relaxation but needs must be met.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Early lifting of the gasoline pleasure-driving ban is up to each and every New England motorist.

Supported on almost every side—by Office of Price Administration Administrator Prentiss M. Brown, by all of New England's governors, by regional and district OPA officials, by the heads of War Price and Ration Boards, by the Office of Defense Transportation, and, most of all, by the press and public sentiment — the question "How soon?" will be answered by the motorist, himself, in his common-sense use of his available gasoline ration supplies.

If he—and that means each individual motorist—can prove to Washington that the country can still meet its military and industrial needs, and, at the same time, store up enough fuel oil for next winter's heating requirements, while he uses his gasoline sensibly, then, and only then, according to OPA officals, will the pleasure-driving ban be lifted.

Critical Weeks Coming

The next few weeks will be critical ones for the New England motorist. He can defeat his own purpose if he fails to "think twice" before yielding to the temptation to take his car out of the garage and head without reserve for the beaches, the country, or the race tracks and ball games.

But, if he can show that he can keep within the quota of approximately 30,000 barrels of gasoline a day, the ban will be lifted, and he can drive when and where he chooses within the limit of his rations.

Right now, Mr. Ickes argues that he must have large stocks on hand, because the armed forces sometimes call on him for immediate deliveries of huge amounts of oil, dropping their demands "like a bomb, and without advance notice."

The Petroleum Industry War Council, composed of leading industry representatives who serve as advisers to Mr. Ickes, support him in his contention that oil prices must be increased to stimulate output and exploration for new reserves. Mr. Brown refuses to up the prices.

Council for Relaxation

On the other hand, the Council is with Mr. Brown on relaxing the pleasure-driving ban, but adds that such a ban would be unnecessary if Mr. Brown would drive out the "black market" in gasoline and be more careful about issuance of coupons.

Gasoline inventories in New England, according to the OPA, have been building up steadily since the seriously low level in May forced the ban on pleasure driving. Today, stocks are about double what they were then, and if they can be maintained at present levels, there's every hope for early removal of the ban.

Mr. Brown has frankly stated his opinion that lifting of the ban, insofar as it affected "A" holders, can be expected daily. Joseph B. Eastman, ODT Director, has told New England governors that he is waging a battle all the way to the White House for unrestricted use of "A" gasoline. District and regional OPA officials and Ration Board heads are all pulling the same way.

It's now up to the motorist.

U. S.-British Drive Rolls On in Sicily, Axis Shifts Tactics to Stand in North; Heavy Soviet Guns in Range of Orel

First week's sweep in Sicily backs call on Italy to quit — Will Germans waste men?

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, July 17—The joint note of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill counseling the Italian people that "Italy's survival lies in honorable capitulation to the overwhelming power of the military forces of the United Nations," derives immense weight from the impressive exhibition of this military power during the initial week of the invasion of Sicily.

The appeal for surrender climaxes a week in which American, Canadian and British forces, plus some French "Goumiers" from the Moroccan mountains, have captured some 20,000 Sicilian and Italian defenders.

They have taken possession of a large area in the southeast of the island, with valuable air bases and deep-water ports.

They have established bridgeheads now hundreds of square miles in extent and advanced far enough northward to threaten northwestern regions of Sicily with isolation and Italy itself with invasion before long.

Didn't Stop to Invade

Allied military operations have worked out faster and better than the authorities anticipated. The invaders were and still are prepared to meet tough opposition. But in the vital opening week they didn't stop to invade—as the bare facts of their progress show—they had a push over.

This is attributed to four main reasons:

1. The weight, speed, and efficiency of the Allied attack.

2. The fact that, as the uncompleted defense work showed, the invasion occurred before it was expected and the Italians were caught by surprise and thrown into confusion.

3. The inadequacy of the Italian coastal division which was not composed of first-class fighting troops.

4. The absence from the immediate zone combat of sizable experienced German formations to help out the Italians.

Surrender by Thousands

The only serious resistance came from the Nazis of the Hermann Göring Division who on the east regained the harbor of Augusta from the British only to lose it again a short while later, and on the west in the outcome of a briefly fierce but unsuccessful counterattack with tanks against the Americans.

Meanwhile the Italians were surrendering by the thousands while the inhabitants of Sicily looked on wonderingly, greeted the invaders in the friendliest fashion, and offered the soldiers such hospitality as their meager domestic resources allowed.

As a result Allied casualties were a very long way below the figure budgeted for when planning the far-and-away greatest amphibian operation ever undertaken. It was and is an immensely complicated international and inter-service job, entailing the closely co-ordinated use of more than

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Associated Press Radiophoto from United States Army Signal Corps

U. S. Paratroopers Spearhead Drive on Sicily

Moving up to the front through already captured enemy territory, United States paratroopers advance to new assignments as spearheads of the Allied attack on Sicily, strategic Italian island near "toe" of Italy.

Eighth Army moves on Catania, left flaming by bombs—Germans rush aid to Orel.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied advances on all sectors of the Sicilian Front were reported today.

In the east, the British Eighth Army drove forward toward Catania, while American and Canadian troops wheeled out onto the Catania Plain from Vizzini to flank the Axis defenders.

In the west, the Americans pushed up the coast toward Agrigento, 12 miles north of Naro, which they took yesterday.

The related Soviet offensive in Russia is forcing the Germans into a desperate effort to stem the three-pronged Red Army drive toward Orel. The Nazis are said to be throwing in two new divisions, rushing them to the front by every available conveyance, even taxicabs.

Strongly fortified Orel has been the spearhead or base for several German drives. Its recapture would chalk up a major victory for the Russians, who are reported now within some 15 miles of the City. This puts the advancing Red Army within heavy artillery range of Orel.

In Sicily, four more towns have been taken by the invading armies. These are Lentini, Scordia, Caltagirone, and Grammichele.

Caltagirone, taken by the Canadians, is particularly important. Its capture straightens the sag between the east and west wings of the front and brings into Allied possession an important lateral highway linking these two ends of the line.

Lentini and Scordia fell before the British Army in the approach to Catania. Grammichele is midway between Caltagirone and Vizzini and was taken in the general straightening of the Allied lines.

Catania is reported to be in flames from continuous aerial bombardment, with the British Eighth Army said to be within 13 miles of the City by land.

Its fall probably would mean a fairly quick mop-up of the rest of the island. It will not fall without a major battle, however, as the Nazi Hermann Göring division now stands between the Allies and their objective.

Meanwhile, Allied bombers range the skies disrupting Axis communications from the Sicilian Front to Northern Italy.

In the South Pacific, Salamaua, vital Japanese air base, now is threatened from the rear as result of the fall of Mubo yesterday The Americans are edging slowly up toward Komiatum, only five miles from the Japanese-held objective.

Its fall would imperil the base of Lae farther north, and probably result in its capture. This would push the Japanese farther and farther away from the busy shipping routes.

Munda was bombed by 100 American planes dropping 82 tons of explosives and has been subjected to numerous attacks from the sea. At the same time, American Marines in the rear of the garrison are moving forward through the jungle and the capture of this base seems imminent.

Sicily:

4 More Towns Fall In Allied Advance

The capture by the Canadians, of Caltagirone, nearly 20 miles inland from Gela on the central sector in Sicily, was announced by the Allied Command in North Africa.

Lentini and Scordia, at the entrance to the Catania Plain, were

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

'Mass Purge' Hits Northern Fascists; Axis Plays Up Italian-Vatican Ties

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 17—Both German and Italian commentators on the Sicilian situation, lacking appropriate victories or resistance to report, now devote much space to urging Italians to stand firm and to warning the Allies that the solidarity of Italy and Fascism and Italy and the Vatican must be reckoned with.

Twenty-four hours before the Roosevelt-Churchill proclamation was radiocast to the Italian people, Virginio Gayda, commentator, and regarded as spokesman for the Foreign Office, appealed to the nation to guard against the nerve war continuously being launched by the enemy radio and the fifth column so as to spread false and tendencious news and rumors, producing havoc and causing confusion.

Allied observers believed that what the Italian people could do at this stage, despite their wishes for peace, still depended on Fascist reaction to the Sicilian battles. If convinced that the chances of holding the mainland are slight, it was believed that Fascist leaders themselves might open the way for the people to bring about the war's end.

Bargaining Barred

Sir Archibald Sinclair, British Air Minister, declared today the Italian people should receive the Allied armies as liberators, not as conquerors, and said that there were signs they are doing so.

This expression came as London continued to hail yesterday's joint statement by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Italy as generous and humane. Londoners were firm, however, in their insistence that there be no bargaining.

"We can have no dealings whatever with Mussolini and his Fascist gangsters," Sir Archibald said in a speech for the Liberal Party conference. "But for the Italian people we have no enmity. Let them purge themselves of Fascism and revive those traditions of freedom and democracy which were once their pride. Then they will regain their rightful place in the community of European nations."

One Rome neutral correspondent joins in to support the idea of the common fate of Italy and the Fascist regime. The Gazette de Lausanne recently declared, "Any political change in Italy is absolutely excluded since Fascism is still at the helm and will remain there. At the very hour when external danger is threatening, no political school of thought whatever can contemplate undermining the regime which has become the very framework of the country."

New Line of Policy

Reich propaganda, failing to buoy up the German people with other information from the Italian war zone, now opens a new line of policy which is obviously intended to encourage the Germans by depicting the United Nations invasion of Italy as resulting in bitter reaction from the Vatican.

Thus the news agency, Transocean, through its Rome correspondent, reports that the Anglo-American plan to conquer Italy and carry out political revolution is producing in Vatican circles great anxiety which President Roosevelt's guarantees in his recent message have not removed.

The Anglo-American plan, Transocean maintains, would endanger the existence of freedom of action of the Roman Catholic Church and the Pope, since the

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Rome Gets Supply Of Allied Leaflets

By the Associated Press

London, July 16

Allied planes flew over Rome last night, dropping leaflets, the Italian communiqué reported today.

The communiqué was broadcast from Rome and recorded here.

Presumably the leaflets contained the Churchill-Roosevelt proclamation issued yesterday demanding that Italians capitulate or suffer the consequences.

MOSCOW, July 17 (AP)—A Tass dispatch from Geneva July 16 reported that the Italian Government had effected a "mass purge" of officials of state institutions, cooperative organizations, and the Fascist Party in Northern Italy.

The dispatch said that in the past few days hundreds of officials had been dismissed, many of whom until recently were regarded as loyal adherents of the Fascist regime. It said strict police surveillance had been placed over all more or less important state officials and Fascist Party functionaries.

Italian Stocks Fall

BERN, Switzerland, July 17 (AP)—Following the Roosevelt-Churchill appeal to the Italian people to abandon the struggle, a Swiss telegraphic agency dispatch from Italy said there was much discussion about "non-military surprises."

Foreign observers believed it would involve at least some rearrangement of the regime in an effort to bolster national morale.

A political writer for the Italian news agency Stefani, in an answer to the Roosevelt-Churchill message, declared "feeble morale doesn't exist" but that the people regretted the lack of a greater quantity of arms with which to make the invader "pay a higher price in blood." He declared that if "the Allies want to batter Italy they must do so with arms."

A more accurate index to Italian morale was visible in Milan where Italian stocks took a sharply weaker turn on the market and some shares went down as much as 75 points, other from 10 to 50 points. Since July 9 the market has been irregular and weak.

A dispatch from Allied Headquarters in North Africa, said par-

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Prices and Your Purse: *Beef Points May Drop Soon*

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 17

OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown is frank to admit he has had "about all the pork I care for" recently, but that isn't the reason he expects housewives to be able to buy more beef soon.

Pastures out west are beginning to dry up and the subsidy fight is over. Beef cattle are now beginning to come into Chicago in "fairly good supply."

Beef point values will probably drop next month.

Leaf Vegetable Cut

Lettuce prices will be reduced about 25 per cent and cabbage 50 per cent on July 20 as the first step in cutting back excessive prices of fresh vegetables and fruits.

In New York this will mean that housewives will pay 12 cents per head for lettuce compared with 20 to 25 cents in the past. Cabbage will cost them 4½ cents a pound during July, August, and September, and four cents in October, and November, compared to present levels of about 10 cents a pound.

'Odd Lot' Shoes

Women will get the best chance at "odd lot" shoes released by OPA for sale beginning July 19, without coupons.

Shoe dealers can sell four per cent of their women's shoes "O. L." but only one per cent of men's and boys' shoes, and two per cent of children's and infant's.

Included in "odd lot" shoes will be broken sizes, odds and ends,

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

'Amgot'—Allied Military Rule for Sicily

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 17 (AP)—The first combined American-British military government of its kind accompanied the Allied invasion army to govern Sicily, it was announced today.

Hundreds of American and British officers and men, who were trained secretly for months to govern occupied enemy territory, quickly established headquarters.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower designated Gen. Sir Harold Alexander as Military Governor with supreme authority in Sicily.

The Allied military government organization itself is headed by Maj. Gen. Lord Rennell of Rodd as Chief Civil Affairs Officer. Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry of the United States is Deputy Chief.

It was declared officially that establishment of the Allied military government has "no political implications of any kind."

The action was authorized by Washington and London through a directive from the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington to General Eisenhower.

"Amgot"—Allied Military Government Organization—officers are responsible for the obedience of Sicilian civilians to proclamations of the Military Governor.

Although the administration of Sicily is to "be benevolent so far as the civilian population is concerned, the influence of Fascism will be destroyed," it was officially stated.

"The Fascist Party will be abolished and the ringleaders of Fascism will be removed from office. Fascist militia and so-called Fascist youth organizations will be abolished. No political activity of any kind will be permitted by Amgot.

"There will be no negotiations with exiles or refugees.

"No local politicians will be given preferential treatment.

"Amgot will attempt to govern the people of occupied provinces and cities through their own officials who are not actiye members of the Fascist party.

"Rationing will be supervised by Amgot."

U. S. Force to Strike Europe Training Under 'General Gee'

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Leonard Townsend Gerow, former Chief of the United States Army Staff's War Plans Division and later Commander of the 29th Division, who was named yesterday as Commander of the expanding United States forces in Britain, will have the task of priming them to strike at the continent.

He succeeded Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle who, as commanding officer of U. S. field forces in the European theater, brought the first U. S. troops to Europe.

The appointment came as a birthday present for the Virginia Military Institute graduate who was 55 years old July 15.

As Chief of the War Plans Division he had at his finger tips the plan of combat for every possible part of the world where U. S. troops might fight and when he watched maneuvers of American soldiers in Southwest Britain last June 1 he said:

"I believe they (the troops) are as well prepared for battle as any troops we have ever sent into action."

He has seen service on the Mexican border, in World War I, in the Philippines, and in China as well as in various Army posts in the United States.

He is known to his men as "General Gee" and is called by his middle name, Townsend, by his friends. He is regarded as a stickler for training.

General Gerow's brother, Lee Saunders Gerow, is a Brigadier General.

How Strong is Hitler 'Wall'? Page 6.

Hub Fishermen's Strike Expected to Continue

"Walkoff" of Boston fishermen from their boats here was expected to continue this afternoon unless the combined strike and industry protest is settled as a result of further intervention by Harold L. Ickes, Federal Fisheries Co-ordinator, and Prentiss M. Brown, OPA Administrator.

With seven more crews yesterday adding to the total of more than 100 now idle in Massachusetts ports, the unauthorized strike would be regarded as spreading if more crews refused to man their vessels after the 2 p. m. "start" of a new fishing day.

While most strikes have appeared to be set squarely against the immediate interests of their employers, the fish tie-up has received help from the employers, the boat owners, whose spokesmen, in an industry-wide protest, has asked the OPA to raise its wholesale ceilings so that fishing may continue on an "economic basis."

Boat Owners Stand to Gain

With fishermen's pay based on shares of net return on fish sales, boat owners stand to gain even more by a rise in ceilings, it was pointed out on the waterfront.

Mr. Ickes, in urging New England crews to return to work yesterday, warned that an interruption of even a few days in the fish catch might damage the industry permanently because, he said, it would force processors to close shop and their employees to shift to other kinds of work.

Declaring that "the nation needs all the fish and other marine products it can get in order to help feed the armed services, our civilian population and our Allies as well," Mr. Ickes said:

"Not only the fishing industry, but the fishermen's own labor leaders have asked these fishermen to remain at work. In the name of the Government and of the American people, I ask them to go back to work immediately and bring in all the fish they can."

The regional office of OPA yesterday had defended its roll-back to 1942 levels as "fair," by pointing out that the ceilings generally were double the 1936-41 average and that costs had not increased to that degree.

Mr. Brown, in his visit to Boston yesterday, conferred with Edward M. Cooley, executive vice-president of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, employer group, who gave him "facts and figures" and who was asked to present further reports for immediate consideration.

To Draw on Canada

With spokesmen for the fishermen and owners mentioning a 10-cent blanket ceiling, or almost a 50 per cent advance in some kinds of fish, as an "equitable" level, both interests had charged that the alleged OPA objective of lower prices for consumers was not being obtained with wholesale ceilings alone.

Meanwhile, wholesale dealers throughout New England were making arrangements for rail shipments from Canada and for withdrawal of reserve stocks in freezers, not only to meet growing demands of housewives to use fish instead of meat, but also to keep the retail price from skyrocketing even further.

Local cold-storage figures of the government show 8,653,481 pounds of all varieties, some 5,000,000 pounds less than was here in July of 1942.

Full effects of the walkoff which began Thursday in protest to the ceilings imposed on July 13 will become apparent in a few days, it was pointed out on the waterfront. Although fewer than nomal, boats which had been out the usual week were still returning today with catches.

With no strike vote taken by the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, the unofficial walkoff came in the face of an appeal by the union's secretary, Patrick J. McHugh, to "give the ceilings a fair try."

That the walkoff was not 100 per cent was indicated by the readiness of at least one crew to shove off yesterday because of high returns on its latest trip, completed this week, in which each crew member netted $214 for six days of work.

Russian Visitors To Be Honored At Public Reception

Lieut. Col. Itzik Feffer of the Red Army and Prof. Solomon Michoels, leaders of Soviet Jewry now in America on an official good will mission, will be given a public reception at Symphony Hall, Sunday evening, announces Alexander Brin, Chairman of the Greater Boston Reception Committee.

The delegation was officially welcomed to Harvard University by Dean George H. Chase this morning and will be tendered a breakfast at the Parker House by Jewish leaders on Sunday morning.

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, chairman of the Massachusetts Council of Soviet-American Friendship, will head a reception on Monday afternoon at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Colonel Feffer is a recognized Jewish poet in the Soviet State. Professor Michoels has the title of People's Artist of the U. S. S. R., and has been granted the Order of Lenin, highest award available to a Russian citizen.

Sylvia Kramer, pianist of New York who was soloist at last night's Pop concert, will be among the performers at the reception Sunday evening in Symphony Hall. Miss Kramer performed at the reception in honor of Professor Michoels and Colonel Feffer last week at the Polo Grounds in New York City in which 47,000 people participated. She expects to play preludes by Rachmaninoff, Shostakovitch and Prokofieff. Maurice Schwartz, Yiddish actor, will also appear on the program.

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NOTE: Men already engaged in essential war industries cannot be considered.

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Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M.

Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.

SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON:

"LIFE"

Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY — Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON — The Mother Church, as indicated above. Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2). Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-2-4). Church, Washington Street (1-2). Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (3-4). Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4). Church, Monument Square (1-2). Society, Masonic Building (1-3).
BRAINTREE
CAMBRIDGE
CHELSEA
CONCORD
DANVERS
DEDHAM
HINGHAM
HYDE PARK — See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON
LYNN
MALDEN
MARBLEHEAD
MEDFORD
MELROSE
NEEDHAM
NEWTON
NORWOOD
QUINCY
READING
SOMERVILLE
WALTHAM
WELLESLEY
WEYMOUTH — Society, Masonic Temple (1-2).
WINCHESTER
WINTHROP
WOBURN
BOSTON — See above, Boston, Second Church

(1) No Sunday Evening Service. (2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45. (3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8. (4) Sunday Morning Service, 11. (5) Wednesday Eve. except 2nd, 7:45. (6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m. (7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30. (8) Sunday Evening Service, 8.

Downtown Boston Reading Rooms—Free to the Public

233 Washington Street, Opp. Milk Street. 84 Boylston St., Little Building. Entrance also 24 Province St. Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets. 40 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue.

All are cordially invited to attend the services and use the Reading Rooms

N. E. Governors Write 'New London Charter'

Associated Press

Conference Over Vital Commodities Ends

Chief Executives of New England States met in New London for a two-day session, ending yesterday, during which they talked over various commodity problems with Federal officials. Shown, left to right—Governor Wills, Vermont; Baldwin, Connecticut; Saltonstall, Massachusetts; McGrath, Rhode Island, and Sewall, Maine.

State Heads Draw Gas And Feed Resolves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 17—Demand for improved Government programs in New England's four current commodity imponderables—gasoline, grain, meat, and coal—was voiced by New England governors here as they concluded a two-day regional conference.

A set of four resolutions was informally drawn up yesterday by the state heads as they cruised offshore in a Coast Guard cutter—resolutions humorously referred to by Governor Baldwin of Connecticut as "The New London Charter." Only Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire was absent, due to the passing of his daughter. Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts presided over the conference.

Calling the pleasure driving ban a "double rationing of a rationed product," the governors asked for its abolition and recommended a three-point program of restoration:

1. The military shall receive what it needs.
2. The needs of essential driving shall be met.
3. The balance of gasoline available shall be rationed as equally as transportation will permit and, once rationed, shall not be subject to further restrictions as to use.

The governors appealed, however, to the patriotic instincts of New Englanders by requesting that citizens continue to cooperate with the current pleasure driving ban.

In three other resolutions the governors demanded:

That sufficient grain be supplied to New England to maintain its cattle herds and poultry flocks.

That immediate action be taken to provide New England a meat supply sufficient to cover ration allotments.

That a Federal official be placed in full charge of distribution and allotment of coal to New England.

The five state chief executives demanded the appointment of a New England coal "czar" after asserting that the "greatest shortage threatened for next winter is hard coal." The governors had been previously assured that coal rationing would be unnecessary.

Governor Saltonstall led the demand for more grain for New England by declaring that "we need corn for our cows and poultry. For much of this we are dependent on the rest of the country," he continued. "In turn, we produce many ships of war, much that goes into airplanes and weapons, much clothing for our armed forces.

"We realize the tremendous difficulties that face our national administration. But we must supply the essential wants of our people if we are to produce 100 per cent for the war," Governor Saltonstall concluded.

Dairying in Connecticut Declared to Be Slipping

To promote a better public understanding and appreciation of the problems which confront the New England farmer, and of the courage, ingenuity and tenacity with which he is trying to lick these problems, The Christian Science Monitor presents a series of human interest stories about individual farms and farmers ranging from Maine to Connecticut.

This project, sponsored by the New England Council's Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, is unique in that it is the co-operative effort of a group of leading New England newspapers. Each story in the series, which will cover all major aspects of New England agriculture—including potatoes, poultry, dairying, apples, and market gardening—has been prepared by a feature writer of a different newspaper.

Today's story, on "Dairying in Connecticut," is contributed by the Hartford Times. Others in the series will follow at regular intervals.

By Robert R. Lewis

Of The Hartford Times

The Connecticut farmer is not going to let the boys on the front down nor is he going to fail his city cousins turning out the tools for victory—but he needs half a chance.

Long hours and hard work are not new to the men and women who work the soil. They've been doing that for so long, without a ceiling on hours, that the average farmer can't understand why there is so much grumbling when there is a job to be done. They'll do more than their share but they ask a fair return for their products, a return that will keep them out of the red because of the inflationary prices they've got to pay for feed, machinery and labor—but don't get for their products.

The outlook is none too bright but the farmer sticks to his plow or his herd of cattle, partly through necessity and partly through conviction that thereby will he be contributing his fullest share to the war effort.

Dairy farming affords a good insight into the plight of the Connecticut farmer today. It is the chief agricultural industry of the State, but it is slipping. Not long ago all the dairy needs of this area were handily supplied by domestic herds and there was a surplus. Now many thousand quarts must be imported daily from New York and Vermont farms. Of course the population of metropolitan Hartford has swelled with the war but the dairy farmers could have expanded, too. Why didn't they? What is the answer?

Carlton B. Barnard of the Wintonbury Farm in Bloomfield, Conn., says it is simple arithmetic. Put down the revenue in one column and the expenses in the next. Total them up and what have you? If you've been lucky you'll show a meager profit but mostly you'll find yourself in the hole.

Looking out over the lush green meadows where the Wintonbury herd was grazing, as he recited the economics of dairy farming, Mr. Barnard said, "It's an awful temptation to sell the cows when you realize you could get $12,000 for them tomorrow."

Milk Prices

Naturally he is strongly in favor of the dairy farmer's plea for a raise in milk prices for it would also be a great stimulus to increased milk production. Mr. Barnard, however, dismisses the talk of a milk strike with the assertion that "the average farmer is too conscientious to go out on strike."

After listening to Mr. Barnard and his down-to-earth convictions about farming and things in general for a half hour or so you begin to get the same feeling. Industrious, honest, hard-working, the Connecticut farmer is not going to get messed up with strikes and turmoil.

But it has been a year since the farmers received an increase in the price of milk and "they sure ought to have more money now. I can't see where a cent or two will make any difference considering how everything else has gone up," the Bloomfield dairyman added.

Carlton Barnard and his brother, Raymond H., own and operate the farm and dairy business started in 1867 by their father, Lewis H. Barnard. It has been their life work. Running the 225 acres, 70 head of cattle and the dairy business, keeps them busy from sun-up to sun-down. They hire five men to help them work the farm and deliver the 640 quarts of milk produced daily, for their retail and store customers.

L. H. Barnard established the Wintonbury farm 42 years ago. It consisted of only 26 acres at the start, but one of the first things he did was to build the family homestead, a large house which stands across the highway from the barns and dairy.

"That wasn't a bad start," says Carlton Barnard, "considering that father was able to do all that with the money he had earned on a small milk route in Wethersfield."

On second thought Mr. Barnard added, "Father did a darn sight better than we are doing, even if he sold less milk and sold it a lot cheaper."

But all that is in the dim past and Mr. Barnard turned to the dairy business today. "It has been getting gradually worse and the present difficulties are more acute than ever. Many dairy farmers have gone out of business and you can't blame them."

The dairy farmer was much better off in the last war, he recalled. There were no controls then, however, and the competition was not nearly so great.

Government Controls

Mr. Barnard does not doubt the necessity for the government controls now. "I can see where inflation could set in. But it is hard to understand the system when everything we buy is inflationary but what we sell is not."

The Bloomfield farmer acknowledges that he is perhaps better off than the average dairy farmer because of their retail business. It has been the salvation for many farmers but it is virtually impossible to go into direct-to-home delivery of milk today, according to Mr. Barnard.

"The average farmer hasn't the facilities to go into the dairy business and can't get them. Moreover, he is probably doing his own farm work and could not get the help to start a dairy route."

Home delivery phase of the business has increased costwise, also. Mr. Barnard cited the figures showing that it used to cost two-and-a-half cents to deliver a quart of milk after it was on the truck and now it has gone up to four cents.

Some benefits have accrued from the war but Mr. Barnard fears that they are only transitory. Due to the need for conservation of tires and gasoline, the every other day delivery of milk has cut mileage in half. "The chances are that after the war the competition will force us to go back to the old system, though."

Besides feed, which costs a lot more and is of poorer grade nowadays, higher labor charges, heavy taxes and the high costs for cows for replacements present great difficulties.

"Why, at the price they're asking for cows the cow will be dead before she is paid for," exclaimed Mr. Barnard. It costs from $225 to $300 to buy a cow for replacements which are necessary to keep up milk production. As a result the Barnards are raising six calves, a process that will take two years of feeding and care before they will start production.

Besides being more costly, labor is very uncertain and frequently the Barnards, who milk their cows by hand instead of machine, are compelled to send out an emergency call for the blacksmith (Bloomfield has one) and others in town to help them with the milking.

Based on their compensation insurance records, wages have increased about 46 per cent, Mr. Barnard said.

Finally, Mr. Barnard said, the Wintonbury farm managed to clear only $800 last year, although, based on 4 per cent return on their investment and using the assessment on their farm for town taxes, it should have been at least four times greater.

R. I. Seeks More Share-Ride Clubs

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

A plea for more share-the-ride clubs because of an automobile shortage has been issued by the Rhode Island Council of War Agencies.

Alarmed at a slump in car sharing activities throughout the State, the Council has called a special meeting of industrial representatives to hear members of State and Federal agencies warn of an acute transportation problem by winter unless more group-riding clubs are formed.

A principal cause of alarm is the gradual wearing out of private cars of war workers, and the nearly impossible job of getting replacement parts for them. Industrial representatives will be advised that wider application of the staggered hours program will enable public transportation to absorb part of the slack as more and more workers are forced to put up their automobiles. However, it is believed that that alternative alone will not meet the situation.

The meeting will also stress the need for a general tightening of procedure within war plants in the signing of applications for supplemental gasoline rations and restoration of gasoline losses suffered by individual workers when "B" coupons were cut from three to 2½ gallons.

It was learned that failure of some plant transportation officers to scrutinize such applications before signing was one reason for calling the meeting.

Maine State-Wide Test

Maine shipyard and factory workers, office and store employees will for the first time participate in a State-wide air-raid drill next Monday.

The drill will be held between 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning. Designed to cause the least possible inconvenience to industry, it is expected to result in valuable practice for industrial plants and concerns where large numbers of persons are employed.

Feed Distribution

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut has asked for the cooperation of Connecticut farmers in support of the food production policy outlined by the Agriculture Committee of the Connecticut War Council.

Speaking in a special radiocast over Station WTIC, and addressing particularly the farming population of the State, Governor Baldwin asked that the policy be considered a guide for future food production plans of individual farmers. It will also, he said, be the basis on which Connecticut will seek fair treatment from the Federal Government in the distribution of livestock feed and the establishment of agricultural prices. The policy sets up priorities for the use of livestock feeds in times of shortages, giving dairy herds and poultry laying flocks the first consideration. It calls for the division of grain from the raising of meat animals and poultry meat to the production of milk and eggs when grain supplies are limited, but no attempt would be made to eliminate animals or poultry now being raised. It is specifically stated that chickens and turkeys now on hand should be grown to marketable age.

The policy further states that to be acceptable to the farmers of Connecticut and the other northeastern states it must operate "to provide an adequate farm income."

It declares that the State's production of fruit, vegetables and potatoes should be expanded.

The Governor emphasized that the policy is not a regulation, and that its success depends on cooperation, not only of Connecticut farmers, but of other states and of the Federal agencies that regulate prices of farm products. He has already sent the plan to Marvin Jones, National Food Administrator, and is discussing it with the Governors of the other New England States in their conference at New London this week.

Governor Baldwin stated his belief that the sound course for the New England States is to decide for themselves how they can best use their agricultural resources to feed their own people and contribute to the feeding of the nation. They can then go to the Federal Government and ask for the supplies of grain and other materials they need to make this food production possible.

At the same time, group buying of fruit and vegetables in wholesale quantities direct from farmers' markets was advocated by the Home Preservation of Food Committee of the Connecticut War Council. The Committee has received reports of successful group buying in several towns, among them West Haven and Torrington, and it suggests that other areas adopt the plan.

A group of 50 women in West Haven, it was reported to the Committee, have arrangements with the New Haven farmers' market by which they are told in advance what produce will be in largest quantity, take their orders and collect the cash in advance, and do their buying through a single agent.

Torrington groups are buying from the Waterbury market. Another Litchfield County group has negotiated with a market near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for wholesale shipments of fruit for canning.

Home canners organized as a group can buy to better advantage than by visiting the market individually, the Committee pointed out.

Henry B. Mosle, State Food Administrator, has sent local chairmen of garden and food preservation committees a list of the five largest fruit and vegetable markets in the State and information on their market hours.

Dean Morrison of Manchester, President of the New Hampshire Manufacturers' Association, has been named a member of the Executive Committee of the State Council of Defense, succeeding William J. Neal of Meredith who has accepted a Federal post in St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Morrison will continue to serve as Chairman of the Council's Advisory Committee on Industrial Resources.

At the same time it was announced that Senator George L. Fraser of Monroe was appointed Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Agriculture, a post also held until his resignation, by Mr. Neal.

Oil From Tree Stumps Sought By Experiments in Sweden

World Economic Notes

Lubricating oil from tree stumps is the objective of studies in Sweden, according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the United States Department of Commerce with offices in Boston.

The theory is to produce the oil from the pine tar, which, in turn, is obtained from the stumps, Mr. Smith said. Comparable experiments were conducted during World War 1, but were discontinued with incomplete results when imports of lubricants were resumed.

Tests indicate that an oil with good lubricating qualities for simple lubrication in industry may be had from this source. It is doubted that the oil can be used in internal combustion engines, however, because it thickens easily and is converted into resinous layers when so used. Possibilities of large-scale production is limited by shortages of labor and transport facilities.

Tires in India

Sale and purchase of rubber tires in British India have been placed under strict Government control. Permits to purchase tires are issued only for vehicles which are essential to the maintenance of war production or health and safety. Worn tires must be surrendered before a new or retreaded tire can be purchased. Unserviceable tires and tubes must be disposed of to a recognized tire dealer or rubber reclaimer. Control is exercised through the various Provincial Governments, each of which is required to appoint a Provincial Rationing Authority.

Old Rubber Taken

Thousands of old rubber casings serving as bumpers on wharves and ship berths on the long coastline of British Columbia, and on boats plying the coastal waters, are to be collected and utilized in Canada's war effort. From 4 to 12 casings are carried on yachts, coastal ships, and vessels of the fishing fleet.

New A.P. Bureau Chief Is Named

R. de B. Wickersham has been appointed acting chief of the Boston Associated Press Bureau, effective tomorrow, succeeding John F. Chester, whose request for a foreign assignment has been arranged for, it was announced today by Kent Cooper, A. P. general manager.

Mr. Wickersham joined the Association in 1935 and had been assigned to the Syracuse bureau, the membership department and the newsphoto department at New York before his transfer to the local bureau in June, 1941.

Late Christmas Mail

Cape Cod had no June in January last winter but it was Christmas in July today for Pfc. Victor G. Reed of Nantucket, on the staff of Camp Edwards. He received gift packages, in good condition, mailed last November by his relatives and friends to his South Pacific address, which he left last January.

Higher Ranks —Awaiting Devens Honeymooners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DEVENS, Mass., July 17—When two first lieutenants returned from their honeymoons each found promotion orders raising their rank to captain.

The Secretary of War's wedding gifts were awaiting First Officer Mary W. Steinman at the Fourth WAC Training Center, where she is school mess officer, and her husband, Capt. Charles F. DeBarger, at Olmstead Field, Middleton, Pa.

Although the newlyweds are still officers of equal rank, Captain DeBarger outranks his wife, since his orders were dated one week ahead.

First Officer DeBarger is the daughter of Mrs. A. F. Steinman and the late Mr. Steinman of Deposit, N. Y., and Capt. DeBarger is an native of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The wedding took place July 3 in New York, N. Y.

Air-Raid Signals Explained to Children

Youngsters Told the Right Thing to Do

A group of children at the Mayor Tobin Playground hear the new air-raid-warning system explained by Teachers Gloria Welch (left) and Teresa Sprague of the recreation division of the Boston School Committee. Through the 150 City playgrounds, nearly 25,000 children are being told the right thing to do in case of an air raid by the 300 teachers under the supervision of Joseph McKenney, associate director of physical education. More than 250 new posters provided by the Boston Committee on Public Safety were put up at the City's playgrounds this week, and teachers drew attention to the right procedure in the event of an air raid.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Moderate temperatures tonight followed by rain.

Southwestern Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Moderate temperatures today and tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Moderate temperatures today and tonight with scattered showers this evening.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:00 p. m.; height 11.8 feet.
Sunday, 10:35 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 10:53 p. m.; height 12.0 feet.
Monday, 1:30 p. m.; height 10.6 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Europe's Diet Undermined By Ersatz Foodstuffs

As world food production limps behind growing demands, the making of synthetic foods is stimulated. Europe, shut off from imports by an almost air-tight blockade and bled white by Nazi militarism, is hardest hit. Today's article in The Christian Science Monitor's world-wide food survey compares ersatz foods of World War I with the situation now.

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reasons that led to large-scale adulteration of foodstuffs in Europe 25 years ago have made their comeback in full force.

As during World War I, all imports have ceased and home production has gradually receded. Also as in the last war, the demand for agricultural products has risen.

To meet this situation, the German warlords of Europe again are being forced to develop ersatz, or synthetic, foods.

Nazi armies demand an amount of food out of proportion to their numerical strength. Also, the number of well-to-be-fed heavy workers is many times what it was before the war, and war industry uses up an enormous quantity of foodstuffs that were available for human consumption in ordinary times.

Where Products Go

Forty per cent of the German potato crop, for instance, goes into the production of alcohol, hundreds of thousands of tons of sugar go into the production of glycerine, transportation and industry have first call on all kinds of fats.

Rationing can ease, but not solve, the problems. They could be solved only by an increase in the production of natural foodstuffs, which for the aforementioned reasons is out of question, or by mass production of synthetic food, which likewise is impossible. For what an Austrian nutrition expert wrote some 20 years ago on the hunger period of 1917-18 is still valid today: "To produce synthetic food in anything like adequate quantities is beyond our means."

Hence the Central European markets were flooded during the last war with hundreds of faked products that in nearly all cases were without any nutritional value and in many cases were outright noxious.

'Stretching Methods'

It is safe to assume that all the former methods of stretching, adulterating, and faking foodstuffs again have come to the fore, although it will not be possible to ascertain their full extent until after the war.

"Wheat" bread with only a nominal amount of wheat flour in it, "coffee" made almost without coffee beans, tea without tea leaves, salad oil without fat stuffs— these are some of the regular items on today's average European menu.

In the Netherlands, the prevalent coffee substitute consists of 53 per cent roasted grain, 24 per cent roasted chicory, 18 per cent green peas, 4 per cent coffee, and 1 per cent of what is left over from a coffee substitute used before. But already the population is warned that as soon as the stocks of the present mixture have been exhausted, a new substitute will come on the market that will contain no coffee at all and ground beans instead of the ground green peas.

Dutch Tea Substitute

The most widely used tea substitute in the Netherlands is made from tablets consisting of an essence of tannin, milk-sugar, salt, and coloring matter. Other tea recipes recommended by the Nazi authorities provide for the brewing of lime flowers, cherry leaves, various berry leaves, and even cherry stems, tulip and crocus bulbs.

Substitutes of this kind are not limited to the Netherlands. Conditions are similar in most of the occupied countries. The deterioration of the bread and flour formulas applies to virtually all of Continental Europe.

Though in this fourth year of the war the German food situation is better than it was in 1918, the conclusion appears inevitable that the inhabitants of the Third Reich soon will have an opportunity of refreshing their memories of that dreadful period of "ersatz" food.

World War I Methods

During World War I, three methods were used in an effort to make up the slump in agricultural output.

The first method was to discover and propagate genuine substitutes. Into this group belong oil derived from cherry stones instead of from olives, new kinds of flour made from chestnuts, lichens, and the lower part of reeds that sometimes are rich in starches.

Many more or less suitable substitutes were discovered among the wild flowers. Dandelion, wild garlic, wild chicory, stonecrop, and Jerusalem artichoke were put to various uses. The soybean started its European career as a meat substitute, but the acreage on which it was planted was much too small to ease the demand for albumins.

The next method consisted in "stretching." Filling material that was apt to blend with the "real stuff" was added. Some of the "stuffed" goods were relatively harmless—for instance, the war type of jams and marmalades that contained up to 30 per cent turnips. Others were so drastically and unscrupulously adulterated that they had nothing but name and appearance in common with the original product.

Starchy Sausages

War sausages, to quote one example, were shown in laboratory tests to consist of 50 per cent warped starch and 50 per cent so-called meat, which revealed itself under the microscope as a mixture of sinews, cartilage, bone meal and even parts of the animal skin.

In order to stretch the milk supply, a solution of casein and milk sugar in water was added. Considerable quantities of water also were added to all sorts of cheese, and the water content of butter rose from the permissible 18 per cent to 30 per cent.

Flour and bread were objects of the most extensive manipulation. There was no pure flour to be had at all. What was sold as wheat flour contained up to 70 per cent of barley. Bread flours were a mixture of wheat, barley, rye, maise, oats, potatoes, and and an ample amount of grit. Ground beans were often added to the mixture; so were ground plum stones, plaster of Paris, and baking soda.

Bread Flours

As early as October, 1914, the German Government ordered that all bread dough had to be 20 per cent potato flour. When potatoes became scarce in later years, lupine flour was used as a substitute. As was to be expected, it made the bread bitter-tasting.

The Austrians were spared the lupine bread, but they were no better off on the whole. Beginning with 1915, their bread was characterized by its cracked crust and its yellowish crumb which tasted strawy and clung to the teeth. It spoiled easily, which is not amazing in view of the officially established fact that proper care was not taken in the flour mills. Samples tested in Government laboratories disclosed the presence of living beetles, caterpillars, butterflies, and of plain floor dirt.

Coffee, tea, cacao, and spices offered dishonest producers and dealers ample opportunity to defraud consumers. Coffee was made from barley, figs, pears, or chestnuts roasted, and mixed with burnt sugar. The main ingredients of tea were leaves from several varieties of berries, curly mint, high taper, etc. Some teas contained dried pine needles, and in some mixtures up to 10 per cent of the poisonous belladonna leaves were found.

Plaster of Paris Used

Cacao was made from all kinds of flour, with a slight admixture of cacao shells. Cinamon, red, and black pepper consisted of bread crumbs, corn or rice grit, up to 75 per cent salt, and artificial flavoring. Granulated sugar was "stretched" with plaster of Paris and similar inedible white substances.

The third method was to produce plain "counterfeit" food. This method was used in the fabrication of so-called "egg compounds," salad oils, and soup cubes. The egg compounds had fancy names, but no relation at all to the chicken or any other fowl. They consisted of some yellow coloring, pulverized glue, and flour or baking soda. Salad oils were made from mucilage with color added. Soup cubes were proved to contain up to 97 per cent salt, a few grains of rice, and some vegetable roots cut into small pieces.

The authorities were powerless against the "foodleggers" and fakers. There were too many of them and there were too many hungry people. Conditions are pretty much the same in Europe today as they were in 1917 and 1918. In several regions, the shortage is at least as bad as it was in the worst stages of World War I and it is only logical to expect that in many places the production of worthless food substitutes again is in full swing.

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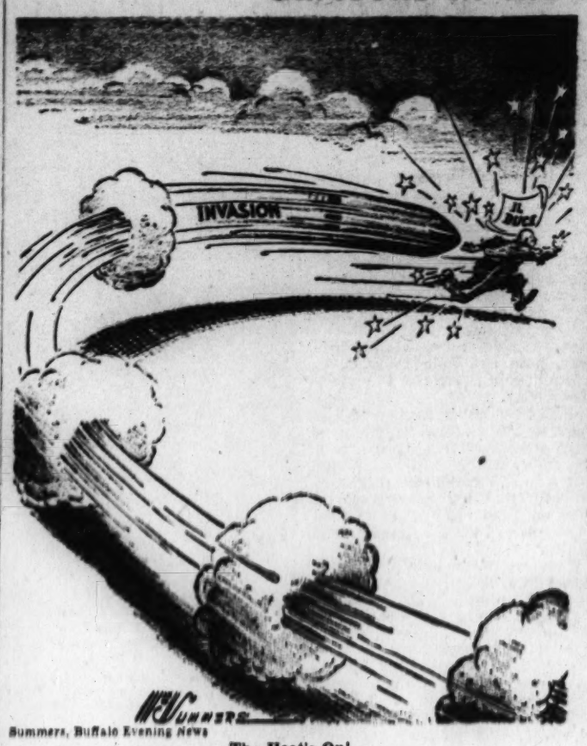


The Heat's On!

Who Doesn't Want to Change Horses in Midstream

Cotton-Rayon Dispute Flares Over Use as New Tire Base

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Cotton versus rayon as a base for synthetic tires stirred a bristling argument today between the Senate's Truman Committee investigating the war effort, and two high Government officials directly concerned with rubber output.

The Truman group, in a report sharply critical of the War Department, called for a halt to further expansion of facilities for making rayon cord as a substitute for cotton in tire manufacture. It said rayon had "displayed no superiority over cotton to warrant the great investment in critical materials which is now being made to produce facilities for rayon cord."

Said Rubber Director William M. Jeffers:

"So what? The Committee says there is no proof that rayon cord is better than cotton. Experts of the Army, the industry and my office disagree." He said he'd "string along" with the "experts."

Another View

Robert P. Patterson, Acting Secretary of War, chimed in:

"Large, heavy-duty tires with rayon cord are better and safer with cotton cord. Our decision rests on field tests . . . is supported by practically all the tire industry, and it is to be borne in mind that the tire industry has a heavy investment in cotton mills."

Asserting it was "too late" to stop a current rayon expansion program equal to about one third of the normal tire cord demand, the Committee warned, however, that "a second program totaling 100,000,000 pounds is now starting, virtually to double this expansion."

The 68,000,000 pounds capacity, already approved, it asserted, will cost an estimated $22,000,000 while the 100,000,000 additional would probably cost $40,000,00.

"The committee considers many other competing programs more worth this great expenditure of dollars, men and materials," said the report.

It recommended that further expansion of rayon cord facilities be deferred until "proper and complete tests" are made, insisting that tests conducted by the War Department so far "failed to indicate superiority" for rayon tire cord in the Army tire sizes for which the bulk of the new expansion would be used.

Loss for South

Stating that "the effects of the War Department predilection for rayon" would be "a disaster to the postwar economy of the South—loss of 10 per cent of the domestic cotton market," the Committee contended:

1. The War Department "originally relied on opinions primarily of the four big rubber companies, "which had been selling rayon cord tires," that rayon would prove superior to cotton cord in synthetic tires.

2. "Certain officials" of the War Department who have had much to do with the tests came from companies "which are among those which have for several years advocated the use of rayon tires," and the Department's industry committee on these tires "is dominated by representatives of such companies."

Replies Flow In Before Allegations

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 17

Statements and counter-statements fly so thick and fast in Washington that sometimes the replies hit the news desks before the original allegations arrive.

That was the case last night with the Truman Committee's report that rayon was being chosen for tire cords without any proof that it is better than cotton.

Before the story reached the Associated Press office, Rubber Director William M. Jeffers issued a reply, and the Army's mimeographs were busily turning out another.

The Truman Committee often lets other agencies know in advance what it is likely to say about them.

Viereck Again Found Guilty In Agent Case

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—George Sylvester Viereck, writer and publicist, was convicted late last night—for the second time—on charges of concealing from the State Department his propaganda activities on behalf of Germany before the United States entered the war.

A Federal Court jury returned a guilty verdict on all six counts of an indictment charging violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. The jurors deliberated slightly less than nine hours.

Justice Bolitha J. Laws indicated he would impose sentence next Friday. The conviction carries a possible maximum sentence of 12 years in prison and $6,000 fines. Mr. Viereck was convicted in March, 1942, and served one year of an eight-month to two-year term before the Supreme Court remanded the case for a new trial.

The Government contended that Mr. Viereck registered only as a correspondent for a Munich newspaper and the German Library of Information, although actually he was an agent of the Nazi Government paid to send weekly reports to the Reich and to promote pro-German, anti-British feeling in the United States.

Albert E. Arent, special assistant to the Attorney General, told the jury Mr. Viereck used "the democratic processes of this country to serve Hitler's diabolic purposes" by attempting to place Nazi propaganda before the American people through members of Congress. Mr. Arent said Mr. Viereck influenced Congressmen "who sincerely believed we could stay out of war" to place Nazi-inspired anti-British material in the Congressional Record.

Mr. Viereck maintained he had worked for peace, before Pearl Harbor, on a "patriotic and individual basis" and had not been in the employ of Germany.

Vargas Gives Coffee For U. S. Fighters

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP) — President Vargas of Brazil has donated 400,000 sacks of coffee for use of American armed forces on the battlefronts.

President Roosevelt said today that Dr. Joaquim Pedro Salgado, Brazilian Air Minister, had brought him a letter conveying Brazil's best wishes and friendship and offering the coffee for the "soldiers of your country."

Twelve Brazilian newspapermen were guests at the President's press-radio conference. When his attention was called to their presence, Mr. Roosevelt suggested that the assemblage accord a tribute through them to the President and people of Brazil. He then led in applause for the visitors.

133 Days on Raft— Gets British Medal

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Poon Lim, Chinese steward of a torpedoed British freighter, who subsisted mainly on sea gulls and raw fish during 133 days alone on a life raft in the South Atlantic, was awarded the British Empire Medal July 16.

Leon H. Leach, Acting British Consul General who informed Mr. Poon of the award, invited him to England to receive the award personally from King George VI and said the steward was "a living example of the toughness of the Chinese—a toughness that bodes ill for Japan."

Dairying Makes Record

In the first four months of 1943, the dairy industry set a new record for production, averaging 1,770,000 pounds a day more than the record-breaking production in the corresponding period of 1942.

Fahy Asks Review Of Communist Case

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The Department of Justice asked the Supreme Court today to reconsider its June 21 decision that mere membership in the Communist Party is not an adequate ground for canceling United States citizenship obtained by an alien.

Solicitor General Charles Fahy contended in the petition that William Schneiderman, State Secretary of the Communist Party for California and a native of Russia, was not entitled to citizenship obtained in 1927 because he "was a member of an organization which disbelieved in organized government."

The Supreme Court reversed a Circuit Court decision which had ordered cancellation of Mr. Schneiderman's citizenship. Whether a rehearing will be granted or denied will be announced in October.

U. S. Forces in Virgin Islands Tire of Scenery and Climate

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Military life in the strategic Virgin Islands is no tropical picnic in an azure Caribbean setting.

A billet on a beautiful island—with white sandy beaches, where the climate is always summer—may sound like fun to Mr. Average Jones, with his A card and no pleasure driving. But to our soldiers, sailors and marines it's like a meal with plenty of gravy but no turkey. The Virgin Islands have scenic beauty and a wonderful climate—and practically nothing else.

Actually, living conditions in the Islands are primitive—"most primitive," says Charles Harwood, Governor of the Virgin Islands.

Testifying on the 1944 appropriation bill for the Interior Department, which administers the Islands, Governor Harwood gave a Congressional Subcommittee this picture:

The Virgin Islands have none of the things which make up a modern standard of living. Grave health and welfare problems have arisen: food difficulties have been aggravated by the shipping shortage; overcrowding is as bad as in American war centers and underlying these conditions is a run-down economic mechanism which has caused the Virgin Islands to be described as "America's poorhouse."

They Are Forgotten Men

The Virgin Islands "are the forgotten people of the United States," complained Governor Harwood. "We are a very small blot in the Atlantic Ocean . . . and things go through without considering us."

Only in wartime do the Virgin Islands seem important. The United States bought them from Denmark in 1917 to serve as a base against the Kaiser's U-boats. For the price of $25,000,000 we picked up 133 square miles of islands, St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John. We got a strategic location, along with a lot of romantic history, beautiful scenery and deep-rooted poverty.

Today, the Islands are the easternmost outpost of the United States and an important link in the Island chain guarding the Caribbean Sea approaches to the Panama Canal. They are the site of a naval and an air base.

The presence of U. S. troops has added to Governor Harwood's worries, since he feels that "anything affecting the civilian population is bound to affect the armed forces."

One problem common to both soldiers and citizens is how to get sufficient water. The supply comes from cisterns or basins which catch up the rainwater, but there has been a drought for several years and these fail to provide completely for the local population. The Army and Navy have had to build cisterns and chlorinate their water, purifying it as it is caught.

People Sparing of Water

The Island cisterns are 50, 60, 70 or 100 years old and cannot be made sanitary. Though every drop of water should be boiled, some of the native population drink it without boiling. "Fortunately, or otherwise," added Governor Harwood, philosophically, "our people get along with a minimum use of water."

Unsanitary conditions are another problem. Overcrowding, created by increased military construction, adds to the difficulty. As many as eight or ten people sometimes live in the same room, and where they work on two shifts some sleep in the daytime and others sleep there at night.

Getting enough to eat is another problem in the Islands, since they do not raise sufficient food for their own needs. As the Governor put it:

"Whatever we get in the line of fresh foods nowadays must come, because we are not self-sustaining, from the mainland. I have eaten more canned vegetables in the last couple of years than in all the rest of my life."

The basic factor in the problems of the Virgin Islands is their economic decline. Making and exporting rum is the only important industry, and it has been hampered by wartime shipping shortages.

Years ago, when the slave trade flourished, when rum and sugar were profitable, the Islands were prosperous. But they were in an economic rut when we got them, and have been in the red ever since.

Newspaper Sales Up 4 P. C. in War

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Editor and Publisher, trade publication of the newspaper business, reported yesterday that English-language daily-newspaper circulations in the United States have increased approximately 4 per cent since the pre-Pearl Harbor period.

In its current issue, Editor and Publisher said that circulation totals of 1,753 dailies for the six months' period ending March 31, 1943, amounted to 43,759,561 as compared with a totalof 42,080,391 for 1,875 dailies for the period ending Sept. 30, 1941.

The American Newspaper Publishers Association disclosed that a new tabulation shows there are 1,387 cities in the United States with one or more daily newspapers.

Of the total, 1,091 cities have only one daily paper, 260 cities have two daily papers, and 36 have more than two. The 296 cities with two or more daily newspapers include 181 cities having two dailies published by the same publisher, the Association said.

Editor and Publisher said that "the increased circulations are especially significant in view of the continued upward trend in subscription and single-copy prices."

Illustrious Descent

The royal family of Ethiopia claims descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

Bill Extending the CCC Is Signed by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—A bill extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation has been signed by President Roosevelt—with the understanding that it permits "standardizing" of commodities where necessary for a price-fixing program.

The President said the language of the measure was so ambiguous that he felt obliged to give his own interpretation. He wanted, he said, to be certain the Office of Price Administration is allowed to set up standards in maximum-price regulations.

Mr. Roosevelt explained that the Taft amendment to the CCC measure, which modified a ban on grade labeling carried in the War Agency Appropriations Bill, raised a question in his thought. Congress dealt with OPA fixing of standards in both bills.

The President said that the War Agency bill had been interpreted to ban the use of grade-labeling standards in any case unless they previously had been established by industry acceptance or Government action.

"Such a construction would cripple price control because trade standards are frequently lacking or, as in the case of the grades of meats, incompletely established," he said in a statement yesterday.

"I am satisfied this [CCC] bill has no such meaning. It was presented to the Senate and House to avoid the consequences that would have followed the adoption of the language in the appropriation bill.

"Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, who sponsored the language in the appropriation bill and the modification in this bill, stated expressly that the modification preserved power in the Administrator to 'standardize' a commodity in any case in which this was 'absolutely essential to an effective system of fixing prices.'

"These assurances are in accord with the purpose and the terms of the compromise amendment and must be taken as controlling. It is with this understanding that I have signed the bill."

The measure extends the CCC until Jan. 1, raises its borrowing power from $2,650,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 and gives the President a free hand in retail-food-price subsidies.

Future Officers In N. Y. Maneuvers

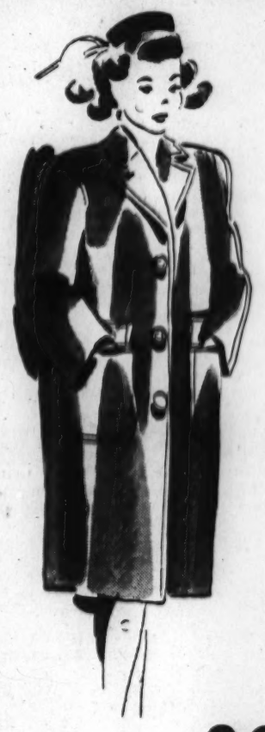
LAKE POPOLOPEN, N. Y., July 17 (AP)—Some 800 upper classmen of the United States Military Academy—future officers—began cutting their militdry teeth yesterday at the Academy's new summer camp eight miles back in the hills from West Point.

They are mid-way through a two months' summer toughening course in which they are putting classroom theories to practice in the field. There are 40 different courses on which the cadets daily are practicing various problems in groups of approximately 20.

One problem is to take a fortified position on a hill, blowing gaps in barbed wire with bangalore torpedoes, spraying an embrassure of the fort with a flame thrower, then shoving a pole charge into the embrassure and taking the fort with grenades and bayonets.

Another problem is to take a town—a group of actual houses constructed in a clearing—by "sealing" actions of the village with machine-gun fire and fighting from house to house.

Chandler's
BOSTON



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Chandler's Third Floor

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British Woolens

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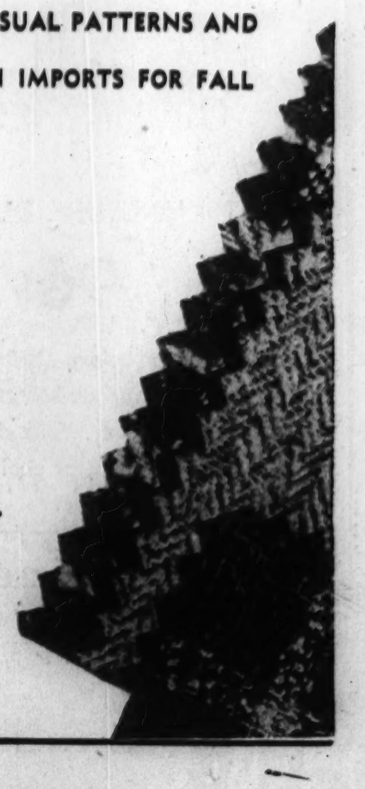
5.50 A YARD



Woolens, in July? Sounds as if we're crazy with the heat. But you'll agree we're not when you see these extraordinarily beautiful British imports—their distinctive textures, "individual" plaids and plains, subtle colorings . . . perfect for your most prized suit or coat. **Most are 54" wide virgin wools . . . a few contain some angora and rabbit's hair.** All are superb values at this price! Sorry, no samples.

JORDAN'S FABRIC CENTER
STREET FLOOR
ANNEX

Yale to Open Plastics Show Of Wide Range

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, July 17—Plastics ranging from tiny set screws as small as a pinhead to the molded fuselage of an airplane are to be shown to the public at the Art Gallery of the School of Fine Arts of Yale University from Monday, July 19 to Saturday, Aug. 14, the University has announced.

Sponsored by the University this exhibit entitled "Plastic Today and Tomorrow," is to discuss not only wartime use of plastics but also postwar use.

A special preview for members ofthe faculties of Yale's Engineering School, the School of Fine Arts, the Sheffield Industrial School, and industrial representatives, has been scheduled for today, July 16, at the Art Gallery at 5 p. m.

Addresses by Everett V. Meeks, Dean of the School of Fine Arts and Chairman of the Department of Architecture, and Dean Samuel W. Dudley of the Engineering School, have been scheduled. A motion picture, "The Plastic Age," produced by Modern Plastics Magazine, will also be shown.

Current important uses of plastics to be disclosed by the exhibition include the M-52 fuse, formerly made of aluminum, now made entirely of plastic and used for the 60 and 75 mm. trench mortar shells; plastic helmet liners, fuselages in training planes, jettison tanks, for extra loads of gasoline which may be jettisoned or dropped in an emergency.

Smaller objects include canteens, flashlights, cable insulation of all types, radio masts, Army and Navy buttons (replacing metal ones), battery housings, and distributor heads. Even Army raincoats and all the tableware used by the Navy are made of plastics. Thirty scale-model airplanes made of plastic and used by the armed forces for training men in plane identification are also to be shown.

Six New Englanders Prisoners of Japan

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The Navy Department has announced the names 284 additional personnel of the Navy, Marines and Coast Guard who were being held as prisoners of war by the Japanese. Six New Englanders included in the list are:

Connecticut

Thomas, Corporal Earl A., U. S. M. C.—Mrs. Edward Finn, mother, New London.

Massachusetts

Callahan, Leo Augustus, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. N.—Frank P. Callahan, father, Woburn.

Sawyer, Lieut. Joseph H., U. S. N. R.—Mrs. Catherine B. Sawyer, wife, Braintree.

Stankatis, Corporal Anthony, U. S. M. C.—Mrs. Kate Indelas, mother, North Andover.

Rhode Island

Grove, Lieutenant Commander Alfred E., U. S. N.—Mrs. Abbie Burke Grove, wife, Newport.

Vermont

Orth, Eugene, Pharmacist's Mate, Second Class, U. S. N.—Mrs. Edna T. Orth, mother, Bellows Falls.

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BOSTON

A Pond Gets a Wetting

Volunteers Drill With 'Borrowed' OCD Apparatus

Auxiliary firemen, working with Office of Civilian Defense equipment, drill in a New England "target" community. The front-end pump is apparatus "loaned" for the duration to the community by the OCD, which is supplementing municipal equipment with additional fire-fighting facilities in vital areas throughout the country.

Connecticut Major Gets A Hero's Award

[The following story was written by Technical Sergeant Jim G. Lucas of Tulsa Okla. a Marine Corps combat correspondent, and distributed by the Associated Press.]

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC [Delayed]—A quiet-spoken Marine Corps major who headed a lethal fighting machine in the jungles of Guadalcanal was recently awarded the Silver Star Medal for "extraordinary heroism and distinguished battle leadership."

He was Maj. Richard T. Washburn, son of Mrs. Grace Washburn, of West Haven, Conn. It was as a captain that he led his Marine raiders from seeming defeat to devastating victory against a much larger Japanese force last Armistice Day.

Major Washburn is now executive officer of a Marine raider unit. His men, all tested jungle fighters, regard him as one of the best field leaders in the Marine Corps.

The citation which accompanied the silver star medal award follows:

"On Nov. 11, 1942, while leading his company to the assistance of another company, which was already heavily engaged, he encountered a superior force of the enemy crossing the Metapona River from east to west. Without hesitation, he engaged the enemy, causing him heavy losses. Forced to withdraw his company by heavy machine gun, mortar and 20 m. m. fire, he reorganized in the jungle, and led his command in a second attack on the enemy, which had resumed crossing the river.

"Captain Washburn's judgment and leadership in this battle were of the highest order. During the subsequent operations he continued to lead his company with quiet daring, great fortitude and superb devotion to duty, inspiring both officers and men throughout the battalion with his example. His conduct was in keeping with the highest traditions of the naval service."

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "P," "Q," and "R" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire July 31.

July 18—Red "S" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

Canned Goods — Aug. 7 — Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q" now valid will expire on this date.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—July 21—Stamp No. 21, now good for one pound, expires on this date.

July 22—Stamp No. 22 good for one pound, expiring Aug. 11. Coffee is expected to come off the ration list at this time.

Gasoline—July 21—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for three gallons each through this date. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 3, 1944, for 10 gallons.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Christian Science Programs
For Sunday, July 18

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 18.38mc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Monday, July 19
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocast
For Sunday, July 18

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Sunday's FM Program
W67, Boston (46.7mc)

2:00 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Music.
3:15 p. m.—Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Sunday Song Service.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Summer Symphony.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"America Marches."
7:45 p. m.—"Listen to Liebert."
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"This Is Fort Dix"; Tom Slater, mc. Recorded.
3:30 p. m.—"The Black Market"; Reports.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Young People's Church of Air"
5:00 p. m.—"Answering You."
5:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond"; drama.
6:00 p. m.—Mystery Dramatization.
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close comments.
6:45 p. m.—Baseball News.
7:00 p. m.—Studio Speaker.
7:30 p. m.—News Service.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Album.
8:00 p. m.—Stars and Stripes in Britain.
8:30 p. m.—Music Variety.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—"Old-Fashioned Revival Hour."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, comments.
10:15 p. m.—Song Spinners; Quartet.
10:30 p. m.—John Stanley, World News.
10:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.

OCD Fire-Fighting Equipment Is Ready for Any Emergency

Target area communities in New England, their municipal fire-fighting equipment supplemented these days by auxiliary pumps, pikes, and pick axes, are presumably prepared for anything in the gamut of incendiarism from the ordinary bonfire to the extraordinary bombing.

The helping hand is the Office of Civilian Defense whose Regional Director, Joseph M. Loughlin, checks the factors of vulnerability, likelihood of attack and the need for supplementary equipment and then dispatches anything from ladders, hose and helmets to coats, trousers, and shovels to the needy community.

Just how much equipment has been loaned to what target areas is off-the-record information, as is the names of the areas themselves, but an OCD spokesman indicated recently that much apparatus is now on hand and "ready to roll" in any one of the six New England States.

This would include the front-end pump which is fixed on the "bow" of a hose wagon and has its motor driven by an extension of the wagon's crankshaft, a compact bit of machinery drafting water through a suction hose and throwing it at the rate of 500 gallons a minute.

The same rate is attained, incidentally, by the trailer and skid pumps loaned by the OCD. The former is a self-contained unit with its own gasoline motor, hose and fire-fighting accessories, and is usually drawn by a piece of regular apparatus. The skid pump is the same in design but is intended for mounting on a 1½-ton truck.

Summing up the need for the mutual aid system of fire fighting and the use of OCD equipment, which, though primarily for protecting persons and property from bombing attacks, sabotage and other war hazards, can be used for any emergency, Mr. Loughlin said recently:

"The loaned fire fighting equipment is ordinarily integrated with the municipally owned fire equipment and placed at strategic points in the community. Such placement enables the community to move municipally owned equipment from previously established stations so as to provide more complete and extensive protection, especially in critical areas."

Members of Food Commission Named

Legislative membership of the special commission created by the last Legislature to study the effect of the food rationing program on the citizens of Massachusetts and to determine whether or not inequalities existed in the present system, has been announced at the State House.

Senate President Jarvis Hunt (R) of Attleboro is Chairman and Speaker of the House Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis, Vice-Chairman. Other members are: Senators Charles J. Innes (R) of Boston and William E. Nolen (D) of Holyoke, and Representatives Carl A. Sheridan (R) of Framingham, Louis Lobel (R) of Boston and Joseph N. Roach (D) North Adams. Gubernatorial appointees are to be announced later.

The Legislature appropriated $20,000 for making the exhaustive study.

Asiatic Affairs Parley At Harvard Next Week

A two-day Institute of Asiatic Affairs in American Education, designed to help educators who are teaching this new field in the schools, will be held at the Littauer Center of Public Administration at Harvard University, Cambridge, next Tuesday and Wednesday, July 20-21.

Sponsored jointly by the Harvard Graduate School of Education and the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, this event brings to Cambridge a group of experts on Far East affairs.

Speakers on Tuesday will be Miss Katharine Porter, author of several books, including "Crisis in the Philippines" and editor of the Far-Eastern Survey, addressing the Institute on "The Philippines Today and Tomorrow"; Dr. Olov R. T. Janse, visiting lecturer on Far-Eastern archeology at Harvard and specialist in Asiatic Studies, who will give an illustrated talk on "Indo-China and Its People," and William Holland, research secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations, who will speak on "Key Problems in Asia Today."

William Henry Chamberlin, author, lecturer, former Moscow Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, is speaking on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 on "The Struggle for the Far East," and the morning program includes a talk on "Materials for Teaching About Asia," by Mrs. Margaret Stewart, school secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and a showing of selected technicolor films on India. The speakers on both afternoons are followed by a discussion period which will relate the material to use in the classrooms.

"Actors and Plays of the Chinese Shadow Theater" will be the subject on Tuesday evening, developed through lecture and the production of plays by the Red Gate Players of New York. The Institute winds up with a dinner in Boston's Chinatown, at which short talks will be given by Chinese guests and others of Far Eastern racial backgrounds. Registration for attendance at the sessions at Harvard is open to the public for the fee of $1.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.63meg., 31m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Royal Marines Band GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Red Cross Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
Caracas—9:38 p. m.—Orchestra. YV8RN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

For Sunday, July 18

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 9.63meg., 31m.
London—5:30 p. m.—From St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Stars and Stripes in Britain. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV8RN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Britain Sings. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Answering You. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Guatemala—10:38 p. m.—Songs. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRT, 7.15meg., 41.9m.; GRX, 9.89 meg., 30.9m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents
Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News: Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Charles Coburn	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm and Home Hour: talk; music	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45			Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	Beverly Mahr, songs	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	Country Journal	Uncle Sam: drama	Melodie for Strings	Council for Democracy	Council for Democracy
1:30	News Service	Sunny Days: musicale	"Mary Foster": sketch	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Treasury Parade	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; "I Sustain	'N. E. Sector on the Air':	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	the Wings": drama	All - Soldier Program;	Roy Shield and Company	Dodgers baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	Spirit of '43	Band; Drama; Guests;	Bob Hope Entertains	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Leatherneck Parade
2:45		Speakers	the Troops Abroad	Dodgers baseball game	News Service
3:00	'Of Men and Books'	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Air Force Military Band	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Musical Fantasy
3:15	'Of Men and Books'	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Air Force Military Band	Dodgers baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit	'George Hicks Reporting'	News: Wareham Salute	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Sonny Donham's Orch.
3:45	F. O. B. Detroit	"Little Show"	Saturday Serenade	Dodgers baseball game	Lionel Hampton's Orch.
4:00	Report from London	Saturday Concert: Alex-	Archbishop Spellman	Paul Martell's Orchestra	Bing Crosby, songs
4:15	Sport program	ander Kipnis, basso;	Sports program	Sports program	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
4:30	United We Stand	Josef Stopak's Orch.	Minstrel Melodies	Brazilian Parade: music;	Count Basie's Orchestra
4:45	United We Stand	Newscast	Minstrel Melodies	drama; soloist; guests	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
5:00	"It's Maritime";	Saturday Afternoon	'Not for Glory'; O. C. D.	Sports program	Lou Breese's Orchestra
5:15	Madeleine Carroll,	Revue: Horace Heidt's	drama; James Landis	Sports Matinee	Andrews Sisters, songs
5:30	Jesus Sanroma	Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	Navy Bulletin Board	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
5:45	Bill Eliot, songs	Saturday Revue	Adventures in Research	Navy Bulletin Board	News Service
6:00	News Comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	People's Platform:	Newscast	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	"Peace Plan"	A. Templeton; 'Marches'	Garden Gossip; speaker	William Ewing, talk	News; Music Interlude
6:45	World Today; News	Stars in Revue	'Voice of Alaska'; music	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"The Man Behind	Concert Strings	"For This We Fight";	American Eagle Club in	"March to Victory"
7:15	the Gun": drama	Message of Israel	Postwar Planning; g'sts	London: variety program	News Service
7:30	Network program	Message of Israel	"Ellery Queen": drama	Bob Grant's Orchestra	Ann Nigro, pianist
7:45	Network program	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	"Ellery Queen": drama	Fred Lang, news	Deanna Durbin, songs
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	'Hollywood Open House':	Treasury Star Parade	Religious program
8:15	Crumit quiz	Boston "Pops" Orch.	Dant's Or.; Tobe Reed	Voiney Hurd, news	Religious program
8:30	Hobby Lobby; News	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	"Words at War": drama-	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Cab Calloway's Orch.
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	Boston "Pops" Orch.	tized war books	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	National Barn Dance:	Theater: music-dramas;	Classical Album: Schu-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Newscast	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Henry Weber's Orch.;	mann's Concerto in A
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Bob Trendler's chorus;	minor
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra; Sports	comedy quiz	dramatic cast; speakers	Classical Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	John Vandercook, news	"Million Dollar Band";	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15	Groucho Marx; Vir.	Harry Green's Orchestra	Enric Madriguera, cond.	"Saturday Night Bond-	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	O'Brien; Dickson	Here Comes the Band';	"Encores"; music	wagon"; variety drama	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	'Comes the Band'; News	"Encores"; music	Henry Jerome's Orch.	"Fats" Waller's Orch.
11:00	News; Major Eliot	Louis Jordan's Orch.	News; Baseball scores;	News Service	Ed Barry's Band
11:15	Rideout; Jack Ed-	"Music by Cugat"	Dramas by Olmstead	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra;	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
11:30	wards' Or.; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Halls of Montezuma";	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	News Service	Music You Want	Marine Corps Show	Music; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Organ	Morning Musicale	Invitation to the Waltz	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Organ Fantasies	Religious program	News Service	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neighbors;	Petite Musicale	
8:45	Circle	'Around Br'kfast Table'	songs; music; talks	News Service	News Service
9:00	News of the World.	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Religious program
9:15	E. P. Biggs; organ	Variety Music; Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious service
9:30	and violin recital	Fisher, conductor	"The Melody's the Thing"	Sunday Morning Serenade	Religious service
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music; Rhumba Orchestra	"The Melody's the Thing"		Freedom in Land: dr.
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	'Highlights of the Bible'	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	'Highlights of the Bible'	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan.	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Southland Echoes: choir	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan.	Services: speaker	Words and Music	Concert Miniatures	Services from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts
11:00	News; "Everybody's	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	
11:15	Church"; speaker	Services: speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul:	
11:30	Invitation to Learning: guest speakers	Park Street Church Services: speaker	Harmony Hall: speaker	speaker	
11:45			Olivio Santora, songs	Cath. Church of St. Paul	
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	News: Modern Music	Reviewing Stand: "Gasoline for Whom?"	News report
12:15	'Everybody's Music'	Weekly War Journal	Modern Music		Mills Brothers, songs
12:30	Trans-Atlantic Call:	WHDH Music Hall	'That They Might Live':	Symphonietta	Italian Melodies
12:45	"People to People"	WHDH Music Hall	Red Cross dramatization	Symphonietta	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	WHDH Music Hall	Rupert Hughes, news	News Service	The Haiho Playhouse
1:15	Bill Henry, news	WHDH Music Hall	Norm. Cloutier's Strings	Invitation to Waltz	Concert Melodies
1:30	Herald of the Morrow	Cavalcade of Song	Welcome to Camp Wh'tr	Lutheran Hour	Faith in Our Time
1:45	"Little Show"; dr.	Cavalcade of Song	Newsroom of the Air	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	St. Louis Municipal	Cavalcade of Song	Un.of Chicago R'ndtable;	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15	Opera Company	Cavalcade of Song	"War & Middle Class"	Religious program	Inez Lind Interviews
2:30	World News	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Program: talk; music
2:45	World News; Music	Newscast	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	Moylan Sisters, songs	Paul Appleby; Rations	"This Is Fort Dix"; Tom	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Symphony; Wil-	Concert Strings	World News Parade	Slater, m. c.; recorded	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Helm Steinberg,	"Hot Copy"; sketch	The Army Hour; choir;	"The Black Market"; A	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	conductor	"Hot Copy"; sketch	speakers; band; drama	Documentary Report	Irish Music
4:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	Sunday Vespers	Pickups from training	Religious program	Religious program
4:15	Symphony	Sunday Vespers	centers throug't world	Religious program	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Matinee of Yesterday	Invitation to Listen	Young People's Church	George Gershwin's Music
4:45	Ernesto Lecuona	Matinee of Yesterday	"Invitation"; News	of the Air: speaker	George Gershwin's Music
5:00	Family Hour; Eileen	Baukhage; John W. Van-	NBC Summer Symphony,	'Answering You': Trans-	Gilbert and Sullivan
5:15	Farrell; Mack	dercook, news	Arturo Toscanini, cond.	Atlantic Forum	Operetta Hour
5:30	Harrell; chorus; or.	Drama Preview; Dra-	NBC Summer Symphony,	"The Adventures of Bull-	Gilbert and Sullivan Op.
5:45	"Dear John"; sk.	matic program	Arturo Toscanini, cond.	dog Drummond"; drama	Baseball scores
6:00	Theater: Janet	Music: "Here's to Ro-	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Tremont Temple Church
6:15	Blair; comedy	mance"; Boekman's Or.	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Services; speaker
6:30	Sergt. Gene Autry;	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Men at Sea"; U. S.	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45	drama; music	Terry O'Toole; Narration	Merchant Marine dr.	Baseball news	Religious drama
7:00	'Chips Davis, Com-	News commentator	Those We Love'; drama	Studio speaker	Pan Americana
7:15	mando"; drama	Sportscast; Newscast	'Those We Love'; drama	Studio speaker	This Is the Army; music
7:30	"We, the People";	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kelly,	Bandwagon; Freddy	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	Mrs. G S Patton, Jr	m. c	Martin's Orch.; News	Concert Album	Services
8:00	"Calling America";	Roy Porter, news; Int.	Paul Whiteman's Orch.;	Stars and Stripes in	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Bob Trout, m. c.	Concert Strings	Dinah Shore; guests	Britain: variety show	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum: mystery	'One Man's Family';	Music in Variety	Classical Album: Cor-
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	relli: Organ & Strings
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest; drama; music	Chamber Music Society	Round"; musicale	Hour; speaker	Hour
9:30	James Melton; Joan	of Lower Basin Street	American Album of Fa-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Roberts; choir; or.	Hollywood Reporter	miliar Music	Hour: speaker	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments	News Service
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orch.; chorus; soloists	Song sSpinners; quartet	"Chiffon Swing"
10:30	William L. Shirer	"Good Will Hour"; John	Bob Crosby & Co.; Les	John Stanley, comments	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
10:45	News; Music	J. Anthony, director	Tremayne; guest soloist	Across the Footlights	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra
11:00	News; News An'lysis	News; Sports	News Service	News Service	Teddy Powell's Orch.
11:15	Soldiers of Press	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Emil Ludwig, talk	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Symphony of Melody	'The Pacific Story'; Owen	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Lattimore; drama; or.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	"What's the Date?"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch.	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband",	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	N. E. Cupboard	Words and Music
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village"; sketch.	Merry-Go-Round: variety	Neighborhood Call
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	All-Star Dance Parade	"David Harum"; sketch	show; Imogene Wolcott	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Uncle Sam: drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Hour:	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup; Talk	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Salvy Cavicchio Ensemble	Ginger & Lanny; News	Italian program
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	Sunny Days: musicale	"Mary Foer"; sketch.	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time: Margaret
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Janis, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Home Topics: Music	'The Guiding Light'; sk.	News; Musical Roundup.	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30	We Love and Learn	Jewish Philanthropies;	'Light of the World'; sk.	Sports Comments	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45	Pepper Young's; sk.	orchestra; speaker	"Big-Inch" Oil Pipeline	Concert Miniatures	News Service
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	Ceremonies; speakers	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Thelma Jerguson, songs	Ma Perkins"; sketch	Piano and Organ	Musical Fantasy
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	WOR Matinee	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone; Book Ends	'Right to Happiness"	WOR Matinee	Harold Grant's Orch.
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Walter Compton, news	Johnny Long's Orchestra
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Across the Footlights	Jimmie Lunceford's Orch.
4:30	Red Cross; Int'vws	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Zeb Carver's Orchestra	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
4:45	Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound"; sk.	"Widder Brown"; sketch	Zeb Carver's Orchestra	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries";	Sheelah Carter, news	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Chick Carter; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Archie Andrews"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports program
6:15	Today at Duncans	News Highlights	Diana Gale, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	Hollywd Scrapbook	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music; Herb Lewis, songs	News from Abroad	News; Music Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Norman Cloutier's Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Ray Henle, news	March to Victory
7:15	James Hilton, talks	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Ted Cole; Bobby Noris	Richard Salinger; news
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch.	"The Lone Ranger";	'Fighting Fronts"	'Army Air Forces'; series	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	'Army Air Forces'; series	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz.	Roy Porter, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News";	Studio speaker
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Cavalcade of America	"Impact"; Leo Cherne	Ed Barry's Band
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"Adventures of Nero	Richard Crooks; Alfred	"The Better Half"; quiz	"Essays in Drama"
8:45	music: Cecil Brown	Wolfe"; mystery drama	Wallenstein's Orchestra	show; Tom Slater, m. c.	"Essays in Drama"
9:00	"Romance"; drama:	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Marian Anderson; Don-	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Pro-
9:15	"The S

War Burdens School Secretaries

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Anne J. Critchlow of Salt Lake City didn't come East to sing the song of the unsung school secretary. But her being in Boston for a brief visit gives us an excuse to sing it for her.

Miss Critchlow is Secretary to the Superintendent of Schools in Salt Lake City and Vice-President of the National Association of School Secretaries. She is also editor of the latter's magazine, The National Secretary, issued three times a year, and has just come from the annual meeting of the Association in Chicago, which, because of transportation difficulties, was reduced to a session of the Executive Board.

Like other professions, that of the school secretary has lost many of its members to the munitions factories, and the uniformed services. "Yet," Miss Critchlow says, "we in the Association believe that being a school secretary is performing an essential war job."

Serve as Co-ordinator

Certainly the war has increased the duties connected with the job. Scrap campaigns, War Stamp drives, first aid courses, and various other defense activities, not to mention rationing, demand close co-operation with the schools. And in the forefront of such co-operation are the school secretaries, who often organize the school personnel to carry it out, and in general serve as co-ordinator between school and community. Many of them are carrying terrific loads these days, according to Miss Critchlow, who is amazed that so many find time for Red Cross work and defense courses in addition.

Stenographic skill is by no means the most important qualification for a school secretary, in Miss Critchlow's opinion; for the job, she says, is in large measure a public relations one between the school, and the community, and the administration, and the teachers. There is no end to the things a school secretary should know, she laughed, and that is why the National Association has been working to raise the educational standards in this field.

College Training

The association feels that at least one year of college training is necessary, she said, and that other courses should be taken while the individual is on the job.

Speaking of her own position, Miss Critchlow, who is a graduate of Vassar, and of a secretarial school in San Francisco, said she wished she had had some actual experience in teaching, too. She thinks it would help her in interviewing substitute teachers, which has lately been one of her most important duties. She also needs to be familiar with the different schools and the sections of the city in which they are located and what type of children attend them. "And I could know more about school budgeting, taxation, and general administration," she added.

Miss Critchlow commented, incidentally, that she has drawn upon the wives of servicemen temporarily located near Salt Lake City for substitutes. Fortunately for the school system, she said, the war has brought women with good teaching background there from all parts of the country.

She commented, too, that several Salt Lake City teachers who left school for defense jobs have come back, having found it too hard to adjust to the daily grind of factory work. She finds the mathematics and physical education departments losing the most teachers to war jobs.

Miss Zimmermann President

The National Association of School Secretaries, which, so she explained, is to the secretaries what the National Education Association is to teachers, was founded in 1935. Miss Betty Zimmermann of Milwaukee is President.

Winthrop Club

The Garden Club of Winthrop will meet at the home of Mrs. Harry D. Hamilton, 65 Loring Road, on Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Fred S. Davis, President, will demonstrate the technique of corsage making, and there will be a floral exhibit in charge of Mrs. Arthur T. Bliss and Mrs. Theodore C. Naedele stressing red, white, and blue arrangements. It will be judged by Mrs. E. C. R. Bagley and her committee.

Daughters of 1812

Mrs. Lloyd Dewitt Smith of Michigan, National President of the Society of Daughters of 1812, will be entertained at a luncheon given in her honor by the Massachusetts State Society on Monday at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue. Mrs. Harry A. Brown, State President, will preside at an informal business meeting when Mrs. Smith will outline the program for the coming year.

Salad Greens

Miss Margaret Norton will speak on "Salad Greens" at a meeting of the Marblehead Garden Club on Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Robert H. Bishop. Mrs. Samuel E. Swasey will be cohostess.

1,000 New Members

One thousand new members is the goal of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps for its new school which opens on July 19 at the First Cadet Armory on Arlington Street, Boston. Membership is open to women, 18 to 50 years old, of all occupations, creeds, and races. The special need at this time, however, is for stenographers, typists, and teachers to fill vacancies left by those who have enlisted in other war auxiliary organizations.

The new school will meet on Monday and Wednesday evenings from 8 to 10 o'clock. Maj. Mary H. Ward, Commandant, urges Massachusetts women to register now for service to their Commonwealth. Further information may be obtained from Headquarters, M. W. D. C., 18 Tremont Street, Boston.

By a Staff Photographer

School Official Visiting Boston

Miss Anne J. Critchlow of Salt Lake City, Utah, a Vice-President of the National Association of School Secretaries and editor of its magazine, The National Secretary.

Camp Edwards Wacs Leave for Bivouac

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Camp Edwards, Mass., July 17

Garbed in coveralls and carrying gas masks, Camp Edwards' company of Wacs left its area this afternoon in Army trucks for a bivouac area outside of camp, where they will spend at least one week living as field soldiers. The Camp Edwards Wacs are the first in the United States to leave a main camp for a bivouac camp in the field.

New Meeting Place

Come fall and members of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will be gathering at the Old South Parish House, Copley Square, instead of the Boston Y. W. C. A. for their monthly Club Institutes. Because the latter is to be used by the United Service Organizations during 1943-'44, the Federation has had to seek new quarters. The date and hour of the meetings too, are changed—from Thursdays at 10 a. m. to the first Wednesday in each month at 10:30 a. m.

Craftsmen's Fair At Northampton

A Craftsmen's Fair is planned for July 20 through 24 at Northampton, Mass., according to an announcement today by the Hampshire Hills Handicraft Association which will sponsor it.

Craftsmen and handicraft associations of Western Massachusetts are invited to exhibit, and exhibits must be submitted by July 18. No more than five exhibits from a single exhibitor will be accepted, it is announced, and all are subject to the discretion of a jury.

OPA No. 2 Man Supplied By New England

HARTFORD, Conn., July 17 (AP)—Chester Bowles, Director of the Connecticut OPA, named to be No. 2 man in the national Office of Price Administration, took over the Connecticut job at the request of former Gov. Robert A. Hurley in February, 1942.

He planned to stay only a month as a volunteer worker but has been on the job ever since. On May 13, 1942, the State price and rationing organizations were merged and Mr. Bowles became State Director of the OPA at a salary of $6,500.

Douglas J. Bennett, chief information officer for the OPA in Connecticut, said the Coast Guard had been asked to try to reach him on a vacation cruise with the news.

The Hartford Times said that Mr. Bowles had been offered high positions with the national organization several times and declined them. The last offer was made last April and would have given him the opportunity to share the No. 2 position in the organization, presumably with Mr. Maxon.

The job would have given him control of the OPA outside of Washington and was principally that of administering policies in the field. He declined because he did not feel that it offered him "a sufficiently clear-cut opportunity to be of service."

At that time, Mr. Bowles indicated to newspapermen that he "might have considered" the full managership that would have given him complete control over administrative and policy matters.

Chairman of the Board of Benton and Bowles, Inc., New York advertising agency, Mr. Bowles severed active connection with the firm to organize the State OPA staff.

Morocco Planting

Intensified planting of oil-bearing plants in the Protectorate of Morocco to alleviate shortage of oil is showing results. The 50,000, acres of flax cultivated annually has been stepped up to 160,000 acres.

'Meets' Husband 'Tween Trains

By a Staff Photographer

Patton's Wife Goes to Movies

Mrs. Beatrice Patton, wife of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., leader of the American forces now ahead of schedule in the Sicilian advance, dropped into the South Station Theater between trains last night to see the latest newsreel pictures of her husband in action. She is shown here with Irving Sisson, manager of the theater, who arranged for a special showing of the pictures.

3 7,000-Foot Runways Urged For Logan Field

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Two thousand feet of airport runway are going to mean the difference between Boston's airport remaining merely a first class domestic field or becoming an international airport of entry.

This is how strongly some aeronautical quarters in New England today feel about the discussion now going on in the Massachusetts Department of Public Works and the Governor's Council on whether the runways at the newly named General Logan Field at East Boston should be four 5,000-foot runways or three 7,000-foot runways.

The appropriation voted by the last Legislature will permit the construction of 20,000 feet of runway, it is learned from informed circles. Opinion is said to be divided among State officials as to whether there should be four 5,000-footers or three 7,000-footers.

From a strictly aeronautical basis, these circles say, there should be little doubt about the State's decision on the runways—let Boston have the 7,000-foot ones.

It is pointed out that runways 7,000 feet long will be adequate for the taking off and landing of not only domestic airplanes but will be large enough to accommodate the transoceanic aircraft that will come into service when the war ends. In example, it was emphasized that the largest runway of New York City's new alternate field to La Guardia, Idlewild in Queensboro, now under construction, will be 10,000 feet long, and the shortest one will be 6,885 feet long. Triple runways in Boston will be ample for the principal wind directions, it also is said.

Although some State officials favor the building of four 5,000-foot runways for Boston, aeronautical experts again have pointed out that the City should have runways of adequate size built now. After the war, they say, is no time to consider expansion. In the necessary time lag that must elapse to legislate larger runways, Boston may be completely "passed by" by transoceanic air transport.

A. A. Seeks New Routes

In its recent application to the Civil Aeronautics Board for new routes serving approximately 35 more American cities, American Airlines officials have mentioned three advantages to New England trade and travel.

First, according to American Airlines, the new routes will place New England in direct connection with 85 cities. This means that American itself will serve these cities without the necessity of interline connections at New York.

One of the new applications by American, for instance, seeks to consolidate the company's transcontinental route so that it will originate in Boston and terminate in Los Angeles. Also sought on the combined transcontinental route between Washington and El Paso, Texas, are such cities as Wilmington, Del.; Richmond, Va.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Okla.

Other important requests would give Boston direct service to New Orleans, by way of Atlanta, Ga., and a service to Miami, Fla., which would depart from the company's present routes at Roanoke, Va.

Second, American also pointed out that New England is manufacturing 12½ per cent of all goods produced for the war effort and in the air-cargo era that is to follow the war there will be provided an exceedingly fast method of transit for New England products all over its lines.

Finally, American emphasized its belief that Boston will inevitably be on the transoceanic air routes and that these new routes, if granted, will provide other Americans over the United States a genuine opportunity to stop over in New England on their way across the Atlantic.

1927 for 1943?

A veteran American Airlines employee called our attention, in connection with the new reduced fares on the air lines which were made effective on July 15, to the fact that when she began working for the company in 1927, the Boston-New York fare was $34.85 in the old Ford trimotor planes operated by Colonial Airways. Today the new fare is less than one-third of the old rate—$10.89, including tax, to be specific. Would anyone compare a ride in the old noisy Fords with the modern quiet luxurious Douglas DC-3's of today? she queried reminiscently.

West Hartford Man Awarded the D. S. M.

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—The United States Merchant Marine's Distinguished Service Medal was awarded yesterday to Capt. Elbert C. Wilson of West Hartford, Conn., a master in the service, for "especially meritorious service under unusual hazards."

The award was made by Capt. Granville Conway, Atlantic Coast Director of the War Shipping Administration. The accompanying citation praised Captain Wilson's "courage and exercise of effective control in saving his ship and crew."

Captain Wilson, the citation said, brought his ship and crew safely into port after attacks by a Japanese bomber and enemy submarines.

They Plan Boston Meeting

Gideon Conference Leaders

International President A. E. Lewis of Eau Claire, Wis. (left), and Massachusetts State President Stephen S. Zagorski of Reading, Conference Chairman, who will be prominent at the 43rd International Conference of the Gideons at the Hotel Statler July 22 to 25.

Bible Reading Held Growing As Gideons Plan Conference

Americans in this trying year of war are turning in large numbers to the reading of their Bibles, according to A. E. Lewis of Eau Claire, Wis., President of the Gideons International, which will hold its 43rd Annual Conference in Boston next week. Designated the Victory Conference, meetings will be held at the Hotel Statler for five days beginning Wednesday.

Here this week to make preliminary arrangements for the conference, Mr. Lewis told how the Gideons, known the world over for the Bibles they place in hotel rooms, have given away more than 5,000,000 Testaments to men and women in the armed forces.

"The value of the Gospel to the men of our fighting forces is recognized by our Government and by the officers who have been selected to lead our men," Mr. Lewis said. He cited the case of a commanding officer at a West Coast port of embarkation who wanted 10,000 Gideon Testaments for his men who were about to leave for foreign duty. Because of the great demands that have been made that many books were not immediately available.

"Wire your Chicago office and have the books shipped air mail," the officer told the Gideon representative in that field. "I'll pay the freight myself but I want my men to have these books."

Never So Much

Another officer, a major general, told a Gideon he had been in the Army 22 years and "have never seen so much Bible reading by the soldiers."

Some idea of the increased interest in religion among servicemen may be shown by a meeting held by the Gideons at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, last winter, Mr. Lewis said. "The meeting was held in a huge tent with the temperature at 12 below zero. Only the usual announcement on camp bulletin boards was made but 2,000 men attended and we gave out 750 Testaments that night. The Chaplain said he had expected about 100 to turn out."

The large number of men who have attributed their rescues to prayer and to the reading of the Bible has provided further incentive to the Gideons in their program to provide Testaments to all servicemen and women who desire them, Mr. Lewis said.

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, whose rescue at sea provided one of the most gripping stories of the war, recently sent the Gideons a generous check and asked to become a life member.

Turned to Religion

Hundreds, probably thousands of men, have been turned to religion by their experiences in this war, the Gideons believe. John Bartek, the youth who possessed the Testament used by Rickenbacker and his men, said after his rescue that when the war is over he will study for the ministry.

The Testaments which the Gideons are giving free to service men and women are bound in fabrikoid, brown for the Army, Blue for the Navy, and White for the Red Cross. Each volume contains in addition to the New Testament, the complete Psalms, well-loved Christian Hymns, and a guide for finding help for special situations.

Locally the Gideons have been offering Testaments to all recruits passing through the Army induction center on Commonwealth Avenue and the Coast Guard has to clear a group of boys from Boston without the representative of the Gideons being present.

Recently at the Harvard Navy Supply School 516 out of 524 graduates accepted Testaments from the Gideons.

The Boston conference of the Gideons will be held at the Statler and continuing through Sunday. A preliminary meeting of the International Cabinet will be held on Wednesday. During the five-day conference open-air meetings will be held daily at Parkman Bandstand on the Common. The schedule of these meetings follows: Wednesday, 9:30 p. m.; Thursday, 9:30 p. m.; Friday and Saturday 12 noon and 9:30 p. m.; Sunday, 3:30 p. m. and 9:30 p. m.. The evening meeting on Sunday will be held jointly with the Park Street Congregational Church.

Capacity of Great Lakes Iron Ore Fleet at Peak

CLEVELAND (AP)—Carrying capacity of the Great Lakes iron ore fleet is at an all-time high and the total of 313 vessels is the largest since May, 1936, C. C. Lindeman, statistician for the M. A. Hanna Co. reported.

His report for the period June 15 to July 15 shows fleet capacity has climbed to a record 2,889,090 tons, or more than 85,000 tons above the 2,803,090 at the close of last year.

25 N. E. Soldiers Held by Germany

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The names of 25 New Englanders are included in a list of 435 United States soldiers announced by the War Department as being held prisoners of war by Germany.

The New Englanders and next of kin:

Connecticut

Camps, Sergeant Felix O.—Mrs. Helen K. Camps, wife, Danbury.
Goss, Corporal William A.—Mrs. Samuel Goss, mother, Warehouse Point.
Hansen, First Lieut. Carl Victor—Hans P. Hansen, father, Hamden.
Lizauskas, Corporal Charles G.—Mrs. Rose Lizauskas, mother, Waterbury.
Miller, Staff Sergeant Lester F.—Mrs. Ethel M. Miller, mother, Hartford.
Robel, Technical Sergeant Robert G.—Mrs. Julia Robel, wife, New Haven.
Thibodeau, Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence O.—Charles J. Thibodeau, father, Watertown.

Maine

Gilker, Corporal Arthur S.—Mrs. Carrie Gilker, mother, Bath.
Lee, Private Paul V.—Richard Lee, father, Fort Fairfield.
Newcomb, Staff Sergeant Fred A.—Mrs. Fred L. Newcomb, mother, Portland.
Simmons, Private First Class Gordon H.—Hudson Simmons, father, Bucksport.

Massachusetts

Bevan, Staff Sergeant Donald J.—Mrs. Walter L. Bevan, mother, Springfield.
Consolmagno, First Lieutenant Joseph E.—Mrs. Edwin Consolmagno, mother, Boston.
Freedman, Private Abraham—Mrs. Jennie Freedman, mother, Roxbury.
Kent, Private Ervin A.—Mrs. Mary Lemere, mother, Worcester.
Mazzari, Corporal Joseph D.—Mrs. Elena Mazzari, mother, Shrewsbury.
Melchiondo, Staff Sergeant Charles J.—Mrs. Elizabeth Melchiondo, mother, Medford.
Stocks, Private First Class John R.—Asa Stocks, father, Andover.
Taylor, Staff Sergeant Arthur R.—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Taylor, parents, Boston.
Thornton, Sergeant Edmund R.—Horace C. Thornton, father, Boston.
Weldon, Second Lieut. Arthur J.—Arthur P. Weldon, father, Lowell.

New Hampshire

Bowles, Technical Sergeant Francis D.—Henry F. Hayes, uncle, Mirror Lake.

Rhode Island

Delmastro, Private Pasquale A.—Alfred Delmastro, father, Providence.

Vermont

Collins, Second Lieut. Warren B.—Roy W. Collins, father, Colchester.
Harrington, Private William J.—Mrs. Josephine Harrington, mother, Windsor.

Care and Fruit-Picking Of So-Called Vine Crops

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The so-called vine crops in most New England Victory gardens are cucumber and squash, although summer squash, the variety to be taken up here is not really a vine but a bush. Melon or cantaloupe is a third, but not so widely raised in the home garden. Cultivation and care of all these can be considered together.

To save space in your garden your cucumber vines should be located so that they can run outside. They take up a lot of room and can just as well be along a wall or fence or in a sunny spot near enough to the garden proper to get regular care. They like plenty of food and a lot of water.

Harvesting

Harvesting is done when the fruit is immature. When the furrows are filled out and the fruit green and cylindrical—7 to 10 inches long, and 2 to 3 inches in diameter—pick it off, leaving an inch or so of stem attached to the plant. Don't let any of the cukes ripen on the plant—grow yellow, that is, and their seeds get hard. If any do this the vine will not have the strength to bear any more. For this reason pick off all imperfect fruits also. You will find it a good idea to get out to that Victory garden, gas or no gas, every day from now on and take a look at those vines.

Your summer squash "bushes" are probably providing food for your table right now. Varieties of summer squash are the crookneck, which has now been largely replaced by a similar but straightnecked variety, the scallop shapes, and the vegetable marrows, Italian and English. We find these vegetable marrows, which we are raising in our garden this year for the first time, very delicate and delicious.

Summer squash is also harvested when immature. The rind should be soft enough to puncture with a thumbnail. When the little squash once starts to form, watch it daily, for it grows very fast. As with cucumbers, leave an inch or so of stem on the plant when you pick off the fruit, and don't leave any fruits on the bush to come to maturity.

Melon Picking

Melons are harvested when fully mature. You can tell the ripe fruit by the fact that the veining is raised or rounded, the fruit grayish or yellowish green. It should also pull from the stem easily.

Chief pests of these vine crops are the striped cucumber beetle, yellow and black, the spotted cucumber beetle, small green melon lice under the leaves, a bacterial wilt spread by the striped beetle, the hard brown squash bug or stink bug, and the squash vine borer. Bacterial wilt is carried over the winter by the striped cucumber beetle.

Regular and thorough dusting with rotonone will help discourage the striped and spotted beetles and the aphids under the leaves. Nothing seems to phase the adult squash bug except hand picking persistently done, although strong soap sprays and nicotine will help keep down the gray nymphs. The first sign of the squash vine borer is a withered leaf and stem. Make lengthwise slits in the stems until you find the borer, a small white caterpillar, and dig it out. Then heap up the soil to encourage the forming of new rootlets. Plants badly infested should be pulled up and burned. Rotation of crops is an important control for this pest.

Cukes Date Way Back

Cucumbers are said to date back 3,000 years. They are mentioned in Numbers 11:5 as one of the fruits the Israelites bemoaned as missing while with Moses in the wilderness, and are identified in records of Imperial Rome, fifth century China, Charlemagne, and on down. Squash is, on the other hand, as American as the Thanksgiving turkey. Along with its cousin the pumpkin it was discovered by colonists and explorers in the New World, who found it being raised by the Indians from the St. Lawrence Valley to Central America and Peru.

Sandown to Open Historic Church On Sunday, Aug. 8

The Old Meeting House at Sandown, New Hampshire, will again be opened this year for one day to the public. The date is Sunday, Aug. 8, when at 11 o'clock in the morning there will be a patriotic address delivered from the famous pulpit by the Rev. Laurence Blackburn, rector of St. Anne's Church, Lowell.

At 3 o'clock that afternoon the Rev. Mr. Blackburn will deliver the annual sermon, and music will be provided by Marjorie Berry, soprano; Ellinor Benedict, 'cellist, and Mrs. Percy F. Benedict, organist.

Luncheon will be served at 1 o'clock in the Town Hall, and tickets for it may be obtained from Mrs. Burt French, Sandown, or from Mrs. Ward F. Porter, 6 Beacon Street, Boston.

Sandown's Old Meeting House is one of the historical memorials of New England. From its high old pulpit have preached governors, educators, and one signer of the Declaration of Independence. The Historical Association of Sandown opens the church once a year to the public.

Saugus Airman Killed

OTTAWA, July 17 (AP)—A Royal Canadian Air Force casualty list issued last night said Sergeant Donald Stuart Rathe of Saugus, Mass., is for official purposes, now presumed a fatality. He previously was reported missing on active service overseas. Sergeant Rathe's mother, Mrs. M. D. Woods, lives at 22 Oakwood Street, Saugus.

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U. S.-British Drives Roll On in Sicily

Continued from Page 1

taken by the advancing British Eighth Army, a communiqué said.

Grammichele, on a line between Caltagirone and Lentini, also was taken in the general advance.

The Rome Radio in a broadcast of the official Italian communiqué today announced bitter battles were raging in the Catania and Agrigento sectors in Sicily. The radiocast, recorded by Reuters, denied that the Allies had made any progress.

Catania is at the spearhead of the British attack where Allied forces under Gen. Sir Harold Alexander are cutting northward to pinch off Messina, chief port of supply for the Axis defenders on Sicily.

Here the greatest battle of the Sicilian invasion was reported unfolding as British forces beat off the first Nazi divisions encountered there and pushed on toward Catania itself.

Fighting described as desperate already was in progress late yesterday as Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army pushed onto the plain above Lentini, 13 miles below Catania, reported in flames from a heavy pounding by Allied warships.

The London Daily Express said American and Canadian troops also were pouring onto the Plain from Vizzini to the Southwest in a flanking attack. The report had no confirmation, however, and official announcements said that Vizzini, about 25 miles inland, had been captured by the British.

Americans Sweep Forward to North

In the south-central sector, the American Seventh Army under Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., continued its steady sweep northward across difficult hill country to extend its hold on vital supply and communication routes linking the eastern and western sections of the island.

The communiqué also said the Americans inflicted "severe losses" upon the enemy "and captured further important positions" in their inland drives from Licata and Gela.

A Vichy radiocast said the Americans had stormed into Agrigento, important Axis troop center about 25 miles northwest of Licata.

Almost all the German defenders of Sicily were reported massing on the Catania Plain, which lies across the Eighth Army's northward drive to Catania and Messina and extends west to Gerbini, around which the Axis still holds eight airports.

The Eighth Army encountered units of the crack Herman Göring Armored Division north of Lentini July 16 and hurled it back, although the Nazis, supported by their units, were reported to have fought doggedly. The 15th German Armored Division, said to be a collection of units originally destined for Tunisia, was reported held in reserve on the plain.

Observers were confident Allied tank strength was sufficient to overcome any opposition.

Other observers emphasized the developing battle as the hardest the Allies likely will face in Sicily because the opposition will be mostly German.

Messina, chief Sicilian port of entry for reinforcements and supplies from the mainland, was believed to have been knocked out by Allied bombers which gouged out a strip two miles wide and a mile long from the heart of its harbor section.

Naples, Italy's chief mainland port and famed for its beauty, was turned into a blazing inferno July 15 by thousands of explosives and incendiaries from Flying Fortresses which shattered the Royal Armory and gutted acres of Harbor and industrial installations. The daylight blow fell while fires still were blazing from a night attack by RAF bombers.

The German Air Force was reported making virtually no attempt to protect Italian towns from this overwhelming onslaught.

U. S. 7th Army Units Fighting Upon Sicily

By the Associated Press

United Nations Headquarters in North Africa, July 17

The United States Seventh Army fighting in sicily includes the First Infantry Division under Maj. Gen. Terry Allen, the Third Infantry Division under Maj. Gen. Lucian Truscott, the 45th Infantry Division under Maj. Gen. Middleton, the Second Armored Division under Maj. Gen. Hugh Gaffey and the 82d Air-Borne Division under Maj. Gen. Matthew Ridgway.

Russia:

Soviets Roll On, Nazis Repulsed

The German High Command has thrown two new divisions, one armored and one infantry, against the Russian spearhead now threatening Orel, front dispatches from Moscow said, but the Red Army was reported repulsing all Nazi thrusts and continuing to advance.

One wing of the Red Army's smashing counterattack was reported to have rolled to within heavy artillery range of the heavily fortified Nazi base as the Germans frantically rallied all available manpower and equipment in a desperate effort to stave off a major breakthrough.

The dispatches said the Russians were sending motorized infantry with tanks and mobile cannon to comb the forest clearings for Nazi troops.

One of the most stubborn battles took place around a village on the west bank of an unidentified river not far from the Russian wedge in the German line, it was reported. The Russians said they captured the village.

Dispatches reported that the northern column of the Russian counteroffensive against Orel was advancing southward and had progressed another 6 to 10 miles after overcoming 11 heavy German counterattacks.

This would put the Russians anywhere from about 27 to 31 miles north of Orel, since originally this column reached to a point about 37 miles north of Orel, dispatches indicated.

There is no indication of the present location of the other Russian column advancing on Orel from the east. Its original advance put it to within about 25 miles of Orel, dispatches indicated.

The war bulletin gave the day's bag as 129 tanks and 76 planes, raising the 12-day total to 3,181 tanks and 1,762 planes. German losses in personnel also continued to mount, the communiqué said, listing the total at 62,000.

The Nazi High Command was reported using all its available motor transport to rush reserves to the threatened front.

The three-pronged Russian drive converging on Orel had been reported previously to have carried the Red Army 12 to 48 miles into enemy-occupied territory.

There was every indication from the Russian communiqué that the Red Army had bitten deeply into German defenses. Orel is an important rail center and the Nazi High Command has spent 18 months on its fortifications, making it one of the key bases on the central front.

Southwest Pacific:

Salamaua Vulnerable To Attack by Allies

For the first time since the Japanese occupation 18 months ago, Allied ground forces were in a position today to launch an attack on the powerful Salamaua airdrome on the northeastern New Guinea coast, according to news from Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific.

This strategic position was gained by the capture of the Mubo gateway to Salamaua, where for months the Japanese barred the way to the air base only 12 miles away.

The great airdromes at Salamaua and Lae, only 20 miles north along the coast, were taken by the Japanese late in January, 1942, the second month of the war. The enemy found well-developed airports there. Before the war, they were bases for one of the world's largest freight airlines which handled supplies for gold mines in the interior.

Infiltration tactics, long used by the Japanese, were employed by the Americans and Australians in taking Mubo. The Allied soldiers stole up from behind to wipe out 950 surprised defenders. It was the most significant Allied victory in New Guinea since mid-January when a Japanese army of 15,000 was wiped out in the battle of Buna and Gona on the Papuan Peninsula, about 150 miles southeast of the present action.

"Our ground forces have now cleared the Mubo area of all organized enemy resistance and are pressing on Komiatum, five miles from Salamaua," the communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said.

The communiqué also disclosed a spectacular air victory over Rendova in the central Solomon Islands, 700 miles to the east. Forty-five out of approximately 80 Japanese planes attacking American positions were shot down. The Americans, who did not have 45 planes in the air, lost only three of their own fighters.

More than 100 American planes dropped 82 tons of bombs July 16 on the Japanese air base of Munda, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced.

The aerial onslaught was intended to soften up the Japanese fox-hole and log-bunker defenses now being approached cautiously by American jungle fighters.

On the other arm of the Pacific offensive in northeastern New Guinea, Allied planes bombed Japanese positions at Bobdubi, which is only five miles from the ground objective of Salamaua, Japanese air base.

The ground situation around Munda, which is on New Georgia in the central Solomons, was reported as unchange.

Continent:

RAF Blasts Munich And Northern Italy

Swift RAF Mosquito bombers attacked targets in Munich the night of July 16-17, while other Britain-based bombers swept across the Alps for the second successive night to hit transformer and switching stations in Northern Italy, it was announced authoritatively in London.

The strength of the raiding force was not given immediately, but the fact the RAF bombers set alarms wailing in western and central Switzerland would indicate it was a powerful one.

Abbeville, important French railway center, was the target for American medium bombers which struck at dusk to leave great fires burning in that control point for all rail traffic to the north.

The raid was made at the cost of one bomber and protected by a thick blanket of Allied fighters.

The dusk attack followed up night blows by the RAF which cut a path of ruin from Northern Italy to the Low Countries.

In releasing additional information on the night raids July 15 over Northern Italy, the Air Ministry said the attacks were on electrical centers and were closely tied up with the battle of Sicily in crippling the Italian railway system. Three of the four transformers hit were near Bologna, rail center through which runs the Brenner Pass line from Munich, over which reinforcements from Germany must travel.

Another attack was made 20 miles north of Genoa on the main line serving the Italian West Coast and feeding one of the two principal routes of supply to Sicily.

The RAF night raids July 15 on France were concentrated on the great Peugeot motor vehicles works at Montbeliard.

South Pacific:

U. S. S. Gwin Sunk Off New Georgia

The U. S. S. Gwin, gallant destroyer which carried out many daring missions in the New Georgia invasion campaign, was so badly damaged by a Japanese torpedo in the second naval battle of Kula Gulf July 12-13 that it had to be abandoned and sunk by our own fire, it was reported officially today from Guadalcanal.

Loss of the Gwin first was announced July 16 by the Navy Department at Washington and Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Southwest Pacific Headquarters. The announcements said simply that the Gwin sank while under tow.

After the night battle, a strong cover of our fighter planes drove off enemy dive bombers attempting to attack our damaged cruisers as they limped homeward at 15-knots speed in daylight off the New Georgia east coast.

This mention of "damaged cruisers" is the first indication the United States Navy suffered any losses other than the Gwin. The engagement cost the Japanese a cruiser and three destroyers sunk and two other destroyers probably sunk.

Four zeros of an enemy fighter force trying to draw off our protecting fighters were shot down. Not a single United States plane was lost.

Allied Pincers Closing on Sicily

By a Staff Artist

'Amazing' Gains Told in Dispatches

White arrows show progress of Allied troops. At Agrigento the Americans are driving north. They and the Canadians are expected to execute a flanking action to join with the British, who are pushing head-on toward Catania.

Allied Sweep in Sicily Backs Call on Italy to Capitulate

Continued from Page 1

3,000 ships, thousands of airplanes, a big formation of troops, and thousands of different items of equipment and supply.

Amazing Smoothness

Considering the intricacy of the proposition the establishment of bridgeheads went on with amazing smoothness from the very start.

A few hours after the first landing craft crunched their flat bottoms onto the beaches—sometimes so far from shore that men and material had to be disembarked into waist-high water—streams of traffic under the control of specially trained military police were heading inland to prearranged concentration points.

This means that as infantry and tanks deployed for action their supply bases and lines of communication were forged behind them. Where necessary emergency roads were made by American bulldozers which were unloaded ahead of the other heavy material they were to expedite on its way.

It was a triumph for long-range detailed planning and on-the-spot organization, and the impression it made on the bewildered Italian defenders was one of the main reasons for their prompt conclusion that resistance was fruitless.

Two Courses of Resistance

When the Allies landed the Axis defenders had only two courses of resistance open to them—to counterattack as quickly as possible in order to engage the invaders while these were not yet established and at their weakest, or to fight a rearguard action and so gain time for the most effective disposition of the main forces further north.

When the first week of the invasion passed without a major counterattack, it was assumed that the latter plan had been adopted. This was in accordance with Allied anticipations since it was clear that the Axis Commander would need to make sure that the attack in the southeast wasn't merely a feint before he committed his main troops and orientated his reserves.

Since there had been no sign of the defenders' retirement to the Italian mainland up to this time the battle of Sicily began to look as if it were shaping up into a repetition in certain respects of the Tunisian campaign. At any rate the Allies were advancing in a way that threatened to pin the Axis troops again with their backs to a northern and northeasterly seaboard.

Close to Mainland

This time, however, less than four miles of water separate them from the sanctuary of the mainland at the nearest point. This must represent a great temptation to Italians in Eastern and Central Sicily who know what is coming to them if they don't give in.

For those on the west news of the fall of Catania would be the worst they had heard in a long time, since Allied possession of this nodal point of communications would threaten them with being cut off.

However, at the end of the first week's highly satisfactory campaigning, Allied immediate plans are based on the supposition that the defenders of Sicily were not going to quit but going to offer bitter resistance further north.

After all, the coastal divisions who surrendered wholesale in the southeast were persons whose main job was to provide a perimeter defense for the coast.

When the Allies went through this like a hot knife through butter the Italians concerned reconciled themselves quickly to acceptance of the fact that they had failed. It couldn't be assumed from this that Italian field divisions with known German stiffening would later fight heroically for every inch of ground, though some persons offer handsome odds against such eventuality.

The coastal division's second-grade troops were bored after their long duty in a negative role until they were overwhelmed by their big moment when it came.

Field Divisions Stronger

The field divisions are composed of superior troops and it is believed that there are a considerable number of German troops in the island, too, although it hasn't become clear whether or not the Nazis are disposed to invest their fighting resources as heavily as they did in Tunisia. They fought for six months to defer Allied possession of this strategically important territory at an expensive price in men and material.

The bulk of reinforcements in Tunisia came through Sicily so there is assumed to exist there still the organization and personnel of effective Nazis, with supervised lines of communication.

How Strong Is Hitler 'Wall'?

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—The imminent prospect of a clean-cut victory in Sicily has confirmed the Allied formula for an amphibious assault on Western Europe and suggests strongly in the view of some observers that the same pattern will work against Adolf Hitler's "Atlantic Wall" of Western France.

There is no intention to imply, these sources pointed out, that the Germans are relying on mere scarecrow defenses. However, reports from the Mediterranean front of surprisingly low Allied casualties and rapid progress throw a clearer light on the Nazi theme of impregnability.

The ascendancy of Allied air power leaves little doubt, it was said, that the RAF and the Eighth U. S. Air Force will be able to lay down the same ruinous preliminary bombshower and maintain the same efficient umbrella over an Allied landing on the French coast as over Italy's sorely-stubbed Sicilian toe.

British bases are closer to the west wall than the Allied Mediterranean bases are to Sicily. Although the German air force in the west is undoubtedly superior to that in Sicily the Allies have proved repeatedly that they can control the skies over France.

A simple fact illustrated by Sicily seems to be that the Axis, for all its reserves, cannot maintain an adequate front againt the Russian Army and still man the whole rim of the continent to fight a concentrated attack at beachheads of Allied choosing, the observers here said.

In their own broadcasts the Germans and Italians said they were fully aware of the impending attack on Sicily. Thus the only surprise element was where the Allies would strike. It was obvious that even with 250,000 to 400,000 men estimated by the Allies to be in Sicily they could not be thinned out to man the 500-mile coast and still have sufficient for a mobile reserve.

That same problem is magnified to cover an 8,000-mile coastal front on Western Europe. The Germans, even with a 10-million-man army of its own plus all its satellites can offer, would have difficulty covering all points and maintaining the necessary mobile reserve.

Promoted

Associated Press

Maj. Gen. L. T. Gerow

Named Commanding Officer of United States field forces in European theater of operations.

Simonds Commands Canadians in Sicily

By the Associated Press

London, July 17

Word from the Sicilian Front today indicated that Maj. Gen. Guy G. Simonds is commanding the Canadian First Division as it fights as part of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Eighth Army.

It previously had been made known that the Canadian First Division is engaged in the Island assault which began a week ago today, but the Commander's name was withheld.

Yesterday Ross Munro, Canadian Press war correspondent with the Division, was permitted to say that the Canadians were commanded by a 40-year-old General from Hamilton, Ontario. This was virtual identification, but at that time General Simonds' name was censored from copy leaving London.

Slow Easing of War Curbs Due in Change to Peace

Back from a visit by air to Sweden and Britain, the Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor writes six articles "Flight Report From Europe." The last follows:

By Charles E. Gratke

Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If any general conclusion emerges from the close-range study of the problems that face embattled Europe, it is that it may not be possible to draw a sharp line and say:

"Today the war ended."

Clearly the war is a combination of a number of related but independent campaigns. The task of policing will assume proportions of a tertiary front. The transfer from military to civilian authority in the occupied areas will be a complicated process.

These are military reasons why the transition will come slowly. But there are other factors that there may be advantages in removing the restraits of war, step by step.

There is the problem of reaction among the victorious populations.

Britain provides a most interesting study. The war has brought great simplification to British lives. There is a kind of austerity that is born of something more than willingness to sacrifice. There is a throwing off of many false values, a deeper perception of inherent worth in men's activities.

Larger Cars Brighter Lights

These things will certainly endure after the war. But not in exactly the same way that they now exist. It is difficult to document the contention, but one cannot be long in England without feeling that the pressure of a reaction is building up.

A good many persons who have done without motorcars will not only want them back after the war—they will feel their sacrifice entitles them to a bigger automobile. If you've stumbled around in the blackout for a thousand nights, you may want the lights to burn just a bit brighter come peace.

To say these things is not to single out the British. The same influences are at work in other countries—not excluding America. But the tendencies are more visible in Britain because the strain has been greater, the incision of sacrifice more sharp.

Certainly the social stratification in Britain has undergone fundamental changes. The breakdown in class distinctions has been genuine indeed. Traditional Britain will never be the same again. It may even have a greengrocer for a prime minister one day.

But if the war were to end sharply there would also be a sharp reaction. A good many persons would want the old privacy back. The sense of companionship and sharing, which has developed in the air-raid shelters, on fire-watch, and in the queues, would feel the impact of desire for return of place and privilege.

Changes in Education

That sense of privilege has been directly related to the educational system, and education is in for many changes. It will be on a far broader basis after the war. The restricted entrance "public schools which have been anything but public in fact will become public in more than name. But it will take time. There simply will not be the facilities to demobilize armies at once and give everyone the education of which more progressive English educators now dream. The rebuilding of the British school system from war to peace will not be accomplished in a day.

Rationing, for example, may have to go on for longer than is realized—not only to help feed a starving Europe, but to enable the reconstruction of the food production and distribution system. There is some feeling that it may be necessary to move slowly to protect the habit of balanced diet which has been one of the accompaniments of national food control.

Meanwhile, there is developing in England a powerful "back to the land" movement.

As you travel over the countryside you realize how almost every nook and cranny of arable land has been put under the plow. England's fields are producing as never before. There are many far-sighted persons who believe that the return of a larger percentage of the population of England to agricultural pursuits would be highly desirable. But here again the process of transition from an agrarian war economy to peaceful tilling of the soil will not come over night.

Peace by Easy Stages

Within the occupied countries the obvious problems of reconstruction dictate peace by stages. But there is one factor, even more compelling than the sharply drawn problems of economic and administrative rebuilding, which is visible from London.

It is the problem of raising up the leaders for such countries as Germany and Italy.

For two decades in Italy and a decade and a half in Germany, people have lived under a continuing state of moral disintegration. The Fascist and Nazi policy of liquidation of their opponents has produced a bankruptcy of political and intellectual talent.

A certain measure of relief will come in the return of leaders who have escaped from both countries, and whose records in support of their "real" homelands is beyond reproach. But to gain acceptance at home for these leaders is a problem of no mean importance.

Development of Leaders

Many of them would enjoy no authority beyond that given them by Allied occupational arms. There is also the danger that the populations at home, smarting under the privations of unsuccessful war, will not quite understand the contribution of those who have lived in exile.

To an extent this is true also of France. Some of the Frenchmen who would command the widest respect outside of France have no tbeen persuaded to take leave of their country to join an exile government. An dthe current problem in creating in "exterior" French Government reflect in no small measure the political decay into which France had fallen.

Leaders will come, but not overnight.

Such problems are difficult. They are not insuperable. They will require time. They are among the reasons that the armistice may necessarily be of long duration.

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Nazis Begin to Alibi To Stiffen Home Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 17—The current offensive in Russia confronts the German High Command with two necessities:

1. To alibi to its home folk in advance the possible failure of the attack.

2. To keep both the Germans and the citizens of the occupied countries keenly aware of the danger of an Allied assault in the West and the dangers arising therefrom.

Engagements in the Belgorod area developed into a heavy battle because of tenacious Soviet attempts to recapture an important hill position, according to official German news agency reports which, however, had to admit that "these Bolshevik attacks necessitated extensive use of German reserves." They also talked about "keeping the German lines intact" in a manner suggesting effective Russian counterattacks.

Simultaneously, Reich military radio commentators are busy describing the strength of Russian guerrillas and the havoc they've been causing behind the German lines. Gen. Kurt Dietmar, German military analyst, admitted that, reinforced by volunteers and others compulsorily recruited from the Soviet hinterland (men and materials often dropped by parachute) these guerrillas has established themselves in such strength behind the German lines as to impede supplies and movement of German troops. And that large-scale countermeasures have had to be undertaken. "This is war in the dark—in a literal as well as a metaphorical sense. It produces a state of lawlessness demanding most drastic measures," General Dietmar concluded.

Try to Excuse Failure

It is significant that military commentators like Dr. Goebbels' political puppets also again take the same line of trying to excuse the failure to produce the promised new offensives. But while the Wilhelmplatz difficulties are mainly on the home front, those of the Bendlerstrasse concern German armies outside Germany, particularly on the Russian front and in countries like Norway and Greece, where the Allied offensive is expected and the local populations show their pro-Allied attitude in all kinds of subversive activities.

German military problems naturally arise mainly from failure to regain the initiative and from the Wehrmacht's heavy losses earlier. The German Army today still theoretically contains 300 divisions, but it is well known that few if any of these divisions are at full 1939 strength.

Many of them number only 12,000, which now appears to be more or less normal strength of a German division. German generals have only maintained the fiction about 300 divisions because, according to well-founded report, Hitler has ordered there shall be 300 divisions regardless of the irreplacable losses beginning with the Stalingrad catastrophe.

Troops' Presence Not Enough

In countries like Norway and Greece, resistance of local populations is not overcome by present Axis troops. It probably is true that the so-called appeal to German troops in Norway not to desert to Sweden and carrying the German commander's signature is a forgery. Even so, this must have been the work of Norwegian patriots, who stuck copies of the appeal on walls and trees, so it is a good indication of the strength and daring of this movement. Equally important is its effect upon the troops, who realize that the whole population of the country they occupy is definitely waiting openly to contribute to their expulsion.

In Greece, which has pursued a contemptuous aloofness from the invaders, Germans who recently took over from the Italians are reported to have been compelled on July 1 to order a "state of revolution" decree threatening to execute all committing sabotage against the occupying forces. But sabotage goes on.

In the past few weeks there has been a reshuffling of German military commands throughout the Balkans as growing difficulties, especially the threat of Allied invasion, have increased. Such difficulties are not merely those of military defense. Throughout the Balkans the Germans have had to cope with various political questions which have become all the more serious as puppet governments like those of Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria have become convinced of Allied victory.

Discordant Satellites

As if this were not enough, the Germans also have had to keep peace on political issues among their Allies—the ever-present Hungarian-Rumanian quarrel over Transylvania, the Hungarian-Slovak, and the Bulgar-Greek relations, etc. In fact, the German commander must at times have thought his job in the Balkans was as much political as military, especially as German diplomats in these countries show little farsightedness in policy and even Franz von Papen in Ankara has been markedly silent for a long time past.

Under such conditions, it is clear that the German military authorities must be looking back enviously to a few years ago, when such problems were not even on the horizon and they could scatter bounty in the form of territories not their own upon fawning puppets. Now when the support of these same puppets is needed, it is wavering when not definitely refused.

Chavez Group Decries Rifts On Puerto Rico

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Various Federal officials and agents in Puerto Rico failed to agree on a rapid plan for increasing food production there because of jealousies and animosities among themselves and toward Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell, the Chavez Committee plans to tell Congress.

Additional portions of the Committee's forthcoming report on problems of Puerto Rico were made available yesterday. Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington, member of the Committee, issued a summary of the document July 15. Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico is Chairman of the Committee.

During the first half of 1942, there was an impasse between Mr. Tugwell and Federal agencies on the growing of food for local consumption, the report says, with the Sugar Association and Farmers Association lined up against the Governor.

The Committee says it cannot castigate adequately with words the unpatriotic attitude of the Federal officials who delayed the program. On the other hand, it names no individual and says it cannot sit in judgment as to who is right and who is wrong. Later, says the report, the Committee will propose measures to put an end to the system under which such practices can exist.

After much disagreement and misunderstanding, says the Committee, steps for local food production were put into effect and more food is being grown.

The Committee praises President Roosevelt for recent actions to improve Puerto Rican conditions and says the President's interest contrasts vividly with what the report calls the lackadaisical attitude, and in some instances procrastination, of some of the Federal agencies and their representatives. But here again no one was named. In general, both the Federal and Insular Governments are praised for co-operation with the Committee.

The report says the land-sea route from the mainland, sponsored by the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, has had scant success and has been abandoned so far as Puerto Rico is concerned. The Committee says it has no criticism of the project as insurance against a submarine blockade, but criticizes its impracticability in the regular trade.

Brazil Offers Aid to France To Repay Old Cultural Debt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, NORTH AFRICA, July 14. Delayed—"If Brazil can in any way help the French at this momentous period in their history, we Brazilians shall feel our country is in some measure repaying a debt to her elder sister," said Vasco da Cuñha, Brazilian representative here, who later is going to set up permanent headquarters in Lisbon, as we sat talking on the sunlit veranda of his hotel looking over the throbbing Port of Algiers.

"Brazil's debt to France is a cultural one," he explained, "But it is not forgotten. One of the reasons I came here on March 7 on the way to the Brazilian Embassy in Lisbon was to see whether Brazil's particular understanding of friendship with both the United States and France could be of any assistance to either or both just now.

"I find, however," Señor da Cuñha went on, "that the understanding between the United States, France, and Britain in this theater of the war is yielding such results that there is nothing for my country to contribute beyond what is required of it as an ally in the fight to the finish with the Axis. These requirements at present are mainly in the field of production—agricultural, mineral, and industrial.

Selfish Line Decried

"The world is becoming too small for its future problems to be solved by selfish national lines," Señor da Cuñha declared.

In this difficult period, both for France and its allies, Brazil is anxious to lend any possible assistance. With this end in view, it is Señor Cuñha's suggestion that Brazilian consulates should be established in Tunis and Morocco, as well as the one already set up in Algiers.

Now Brazil is bringing into the war for the benefit of its allies and itself its great potential of resources. Its main contribution at present is its economic mobilization and the great strategic benefit of Brazil's proximity to the European theater. Brazil is rich in the all-important "strategic" war minerals such as iron, manganese, rock crystal, beryllium, mica, lead, zinc, zirconium, titanium, chromium, bauxite, alumina, and tungsten. Brazil is stepping up its production generally to swell the pool of Allied resources available for allocation regarding the needs of various Allies in their collective individual prosecution of the war.

Goods From Brazil

Already through Allied distributive machinery, much needed rice and cotton goods have arrived from Brazil.

A main takeoff point of the Americas for the Mediterranean zone is Natal, only some 1,800 miles from Bathurst in West Africa. This has meant a great deal to the Allied lines of aircraft supply right across Africa to the Middle East since Brazil's entry into the war on Aug. 22, 1942. The size of Brazil's standing Army is to be doubled and its Navy and Air Force have been doing important work on antisubmarine patrols between the Brazilian East Coast and the West Coast of Africa.

Senhor da Cunha's first job on his arrival in West Africa was to co-operate with the Americans, French, and British to provide from Brazil consumer goods that would allow West Africans to plant the peanuts they had grown instead of eating them and thereby assure future crops. Since then, he has been acting as observer, learning a great deal from operations of the Americans and British. He is deeply impressed with the quantity and speedy delivery of the immense supplies they have poured in. He himself went to school in England and speaks English as fluently as he does French and Spanish. He expects to leave North Africa to take up his permanent post in Lisbon early in August.

Rios Faces Difficult Task Keeping Chile on Even Keel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 17—The domestic crisis which has postponed the visit of President Rios to the United States was precipitated by the political parties rather than by any special national conditions. Nonetheless, it requires expert handling to prevent a threat to Chilean stability and the country's co-operation with the war effort of the United Nations.

After many difficulties in forming and maintaining governments since January last, President Rios has resorted to the expedient of a nonparty Government. Significantly, the two main posts have been given to members of the armed forces—those of Interior and National Defense. The first is taken by Admiral Julio Allard and the second by Gen. Oscar Escudero, who have been in command of the Navy and Army respectively.

The establishment of this "government of administration," as the President terms it, is both a warning to the parties and a guarantee for the country. The "politiqueros," temporarily have lost all public power. The country has more confidence with a sprinkling of uniforms on the governing scene.

Have Recently Been in U. S.

As for Chile's war effort, both Admiral Allard and General Escudero have been on recent official missions to the United States and are personally conversant with this country's wartime responsibilities. There is one other key post in the Cabinet, from a general Allied viewpoint—that of Finance, Economy and Commerce. This has been given to Guillermo del Pedregal. He also has been on a recent visit to the United States and is a proved and efficient friend of the Allies.

When announcing the postponement of his visit to Washington, President Rios said that the journey was of such importance that nothing but national interests had determined his decision.

"The circumstances of national life," he added, "have reached a point of extreme gravity which I cannot hide or dissimulate. The parties have abandoned the most elementary norms of prudence and discipline. Obstinate minorities have impeded all organized and continuous action, and secondary problems are given more importance than those of vital gravity."

President Rios, a Radical, was elected by a combination of leftist parties, whose natural political strength was increased by acceptance of a pro-Allied designation. These parties, especially the Radicals and the Socialists, have fallen out among and within themselves. The Socialists, particularly, have caused difficulties. The President and his ministers have been the butt of continual and petty criticism.

The President, although dependent on the parties to a large extent, has a mind of his own. He has been insistent and consistent on one point. Although elected by the Leftists, he has preferred to govern nationally. That was his promise. He excluded both the Right (Conservatives and Liberals) and the extreme Left (Communists) from the Cabinet, but accepted their co-operation in Congress and administrative routine. In other words, some Conservatives and some Communists still hold government jobs.

Has Not Worked Well

It sounds well on paper but it has not worked out so well in practice. Parties and persons are too often engaged in planning for the next conventions or elections. Many members of all parties fear the "special powers" Señor Rios has solicited and not so far received from Congress. Conservatives, naturally, withhold their votes from a proposal to limit industrial dividends. Socialists and Communists want controlled living costs but no fixed wage level. The Radicals snoop and snipe.

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End of U-Boat's Raiding Career

As the Navy plane which attacked this Nazi submarine straightened out, a Navy photographer recorded what happened to the depth bombs it dropped, one (upper circle) glancing off the sub's side, the other (lower circle), hitting close by. A sub crewman is faintly discernible on the conning tower, manning an antiaircraft gun. This was one of the attacks carried out by the planes of a single "baby" aircraft carrier, which destroyed two Axis subs, probably destroyed eight others, and delivered two convoys safely across the Atlantic.

Italian General Surrenders When Up Comes Montgomery

By Noel Monks

Correspondent of the London Daily Mail, distributed by the Associated Press

ABOARD AN ALLIED DESTROYER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, July 14. Delayed—Seated beside me in the wardroom of this destroyer is the bulky 55-year-old Italian General by the name of Achille D'Avet, captured in the Allied advance in Sicily.

He is trying to read what I am typing, but his watery blue eyes are drooping with sleep and his massive, close-cropped head is nodding with fatigue. He rouses himself with an effort and says in a husky voice:

"Tella—tella da English peoples we thinks kindly of them, and tella my wife in Roma that I fight like da gentleman until up comes this very fine gentleman Montgomery."

It is stifling hot in the wardroom, but Achille D'Avet is clad in full kit—the kit of an Italian General in the field.

In the middle of three rows of decorations nestles the ribbon of a British military medal, but I suppose it's just another color patch to Achille d'Avet.

He makes a fresh effort.

"And now," he says, with what seems a trace of hope in his voice, "we go to England, no?"

Hope for England

At this, another Italian sitting opposite says quickly in good English, "Yes, to England, we hope. If it cannot be Italy, then let it be England."

This man is about half as big as Achille, is bald-headed, 10 years younger, and has sparkling blue eyes. He is dressed in the winter rig of Italian naval captain.

Bruno Preney is his name and New Baguloi Street in Naples is where he hoped to retire after the prospective defeat of the British in 1940.

General D'Avet is the first Italian general in Sicily to fall into the hands of that great collector of Italian generals, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery. Captain Preney is, or was until 24 hours ago, his naval liaison officer.

I've had the haggard General and the smiling Captain on my hands because those officers who are not running the ship are sleeping in bunks for the first time since we began the invasion of Sicily five days ago.

Allies Disappointed General

The General was too weary to go into details of his downfall—he surrendered just south of Syracuse—beyond telling me in a tone that suggested he was piqued that he had expected us to land in Sicily on June 6.

When I told him that was just Mussolini's guess, he threw out his hands in that grand macaronial gesture and said, "Ah, ah, politics," and let his head sink between his hands.

The Captain, however, was anxious to tell his story. He was very upset, he said, that Mussolini didn't send the Italian Fleet to protect Sicily.

"Of what use is a naval liaison officer without a navy at his back?" he asked me.

He blamed the German Air Force for not picking up our great invasion armada at sea. (I smiled at this and he hastily added, "and the Italian Air Force.")

Interrupted Dinner

He and the General were just rising from a leisurely dinner when the news was brought to them of our parachute troops landing Saturday night.

"We thought it was just a sabotage raid," the Captain told me, "and we sent word through to Rome. My general, who was divisional commander for all the invasion area, thought the Allies would not invade in moonlight, and proceeded to take steps to deal with parachute troops. But suddenly everything went poof.

"In daylight, when our planes reported that many more than 1,000 ships were anchored along the coast discharging troops and guns we felt terrible."

The little Captain shuddered.

"We knew this was serious. Not one word had we from Rome; alas, never again did we hear from Rome. We knew it was too big for us.

"Then came General Montgomery's men, about whom we had heard, and we thought it would be honorable to surrender to such honorable soldiers like the Eighth Army. So we surrendered."

The General and Captain have made one request of me. It was this, "tell the BBC to mention our names; then our people will know we are safe."

G. O. P. Sets Sept. 6-7 For First Meeting

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The Republican Party's Postwar Advisory Council has fixed on Sept. 6 and 7, or thereabouts, for its first full meeting to consider suggestions for a peace preservation plank in the 1944 platform.

The Council will convene in the Midwest at a place still to be selected. Mackinac Island, Mich., and Lake Geneva, Wis., had been considered but rejected.

A national committee spoksman said today that the Council, organized by Chairman Harrison E. Spangler and composed of G. O. P. Governors, Senators, Representatives and Committee members, would put in "two days of hard work and hard thinking" in an effort to agree on basic principles of a postwar policy to be recommended to the national convention.

The harmony which Republican Governors attending the recent annual Governors' Conference at Columbus, Ohio, predicted would prevail in the coming council sessions may be jarred slightly if two recently formed organizations try to impress the members with their respective views.

These are the Republican Nationalist Revival Committee organized in Chicago with the announced aim of making the G. O. P. the "Nationalist Party" in American politics, and the Republican Postwar Policy Association, also formed in Chicago, with the opposite goal of keeping America a full-fledged collaborationist with other nations after the war.

The "revival" group wants Col. Robert R. McCormick, Chicago Tribune publisher, to seek for the Presidential nomination. The other organization, sponsored by Deneen Watson, a Chicago lawyer, and planning an Eastern conference at New York Monday, adheres rather generally to the views on international co-operation held by Wendell L. Willkie, but claims it is behind no individual for the nomination.

Briton Asks Ban On Advance Tips To Correspondents

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—Mr. Thomas E. Naylor serviced notice in the House of Commons that he would ask Prime Minister Churchill to warn British commanders against giving war correspondents advance information such as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower did on the Sicilian invasion.

Referring to General Eisenhower's mid-June conference at which he tipped off newsmen, Mr. Naylor said he would ask the Prime Minister whether in view of the possibility of such advance information leaking out to the enemy notwithstanding its nonpublication in the press, steps will be taken to warn British commanding officers against giving information to newsmen concerning prospective military operations.

[Mr. Relman H. Morin, Associated Press correspondent, cabled from North Africa Headquarters on July 11, the day after the Allied invasion of Sicily began, that General Eisenhower had told newsmen at a conference in June that overseas operations would be undertaken within the month, and that the attack would be aimed at Sicily. Mr. Morin said General Eisenhower warned the correspondents not to talk. "It was an order delivered by a man who knows how to utter orders. It hit hard," Mr. Morin wrote.]

Berating and Defense Heard Of 'Comics' for Children

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—A group of 400 educators heard America's appetite for the comic strips and books criticized yesterday as promoting "habits of laziness in reading" and defended as filling "a deep-rooted human need."

"Mayhem, murder, torture, and abduction" are the themes of these "badly drawn, badly written," comic strips, declared Mrs. Harry M. Mulberry, Chairman of the Reading and Library Committee of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Mrs. Mulberry, discussing the influence of the "funnies" before the educators at the five-day conference on reading, at the University of Chicago, asserted "children come to want all their reading in pictures, and fail to develop reading skill."

"However, comics become a problem only when a child's reading habits are neglected," Mrs. Mulberry said. She proposed greater emphasis on children's reading needs in libraries, and parental guidance in developing discriminating tastes.

Comics as a "springboard of educational development" were defended by Miss Josette Frank of the Child Study Association of America.

Comics, she said, "are an expression of our times."

Miss Frank said the preference of millions of children for comics shows "they hunger for a close-up of modern life. . . .

Miss Frank added that comic strips reflect the socio-economic conditions of the present period to a degree that future historians, unaided by other material, could get from comics "a highly reliable picture of the civilization which produced them."

Washington State's Human Bees Aid Orchards With Hand Pollination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash. — Refuting Mark Twain's theory that nobody does anything about the weather—large apple orchardists do, and by employing "human bees." In the fruit-growing valleys of Washington State they can be seen at work—girls and women on ladders dipping into one apple blossom with a fine brush, then using the brush on another flower.

Yes, like the bees, they were mixing the pollen.

Proponents of this aid to nature call hand pollination of apple trees crop insurance, wherein a good fruit set is assured despite weather conditions during blossom time. The practice costs less than thinning, and the human bees can properly space the apples.

The Washington State Apple Commission reports that 7,000 ounces of pollen were used this spring in Washington State, and at least 2,000 in the apple districts of the East and Midwest, where the practice is newer.

It costs about $15 for labor and about $7 for pollen to take care of one acre of orchard.

Fifteen years ago, three western men first conceived the idea of hand pollination and made hundreds of tests as to method before deciding that the small brush was the best means of applying the fertile pollen. They are Leo Antles, Bill Luce and Fred Overly, all three still active in agricultural work in the Northwest; and their idea has come into its own.

In high altitudes where there is little insect life to spread the pollen; in years of adverse weather when bees are not abundant; or just on the shady side of the trees where the bees are never as active as they are in the sun—the human bees get in their work.

Where hand pollination is used; and its adoption is spreading fast and even into Mexico—every tree produces its utmost—something to be desired, especially now when food is at a premium.

Guns at Her Front Door, Moscow Remains Serene

MOSCOW, July 17 (AP)—This city is only about 180 miles from the nearest point to the Russian-held Kursk salient where Hitler unleased his summer offensive.

But it might as well be as far away as New York for all the excitement that is shown here.

The crowds still flock to see Aliee Faye and Tyrone Power in "V Starom Schikagom" ("In Old Chicago" to you). The Soviet Government bought the movie and skillfully dubbed in the whole dialogue in Russian voices matching those of the American performers. Only Miss Faye's songs are in English.

Lepeshanskaya still dances the beautiful interpretation of "Swan Lake" at the Bolshoi Filial Theater, and the American correspondent is still heroized in the play, "Bezsmerty," at the Red Army Theater. In English, that means "immortal." It is about a correspondent who goes to cover guerrilla fighting behind the German lines and stays on to kill a few Huns himself.

The curtain line, as the correspondent picks up a tommy gun:

"Now America goes to war."

Any correspondent here would be glad to give a year's expense account to emulate the example of that guy. But, in the opinion of our Russian hosts, the correspondents' careers are too precious to be risked anywhere outside of fiction.

Quiet But Vitally Alive

Moscow is quiet these days. We know. We see it all hours. But don't misunderstand—this quiet does not mean a lack of interest.

Watch the crowds gathering around the bulletin boards. Listen to the chattering on the subway. Then you'll see how vitally interested they are.

The Moscow quiet, rather, is a reflection of calm confidence in the Great Red Army. Those strapping young kids now out there in Kursk saved Moscow when the enemy was rapping at its very gates back in '41.

This summer, it's not clear yet whether Hitler intends to take another crack at the Soviet capital. But if he does, the Red Army will be there. The Moscovites know that. So they placidly go on working and reading and in spare hours keep the kitchen and the garden in trim.

The strawberries are coming in now—and the cucumbers and radishes. It is good to eat strawberries and read stirring news of hundreds of enemy tanks and planes knocked out with only astonishingly minute gain to reward Hitler for his pains.

There was a time when the correspondents had little to do except play hearts and moan about the dearth of news. There was a time when we could go swimming as we did July 5.

That night I went to bed early about 11:30 p. m. Thcijova, the AP secretary, called me.

"They just announced the Germans have opened the offensive," said she.

Since then, we've all been a little busy.

The main problem now is how to get a little sleep.

Servants Know Best

The AP cook and maid patiently waits meals till all hours and takes all telephone calls vigorously, protecting the sleeper from everything but the most urgent. Reluctantly, Pasha wakes me when it's a call at midnight or three or five in the morning from the Foreign Office (where they don't seem to come awake until after midnight).

Then I get up with a groan, dress and trudge through silent streets for another special communiqué from the Foreign Office. It's a 50-minute walk from home to the Norkomindel, as we call it. It is impossible to use a car after midnight, for neither Pavel, your chauffeur, nor the Ford that came from Finland five years ago have curfew passes. So you trudge along, halting at intervals to show your curfew pass to alert militiamen who flash a torch in your eyes and say, "Greetings, Tovarich."

After you've written your story, you plod up to the telegraph office and file it. Another 20 minutes. Then, if your legs are still steady, you do the 50-minute stretch homeward. Otherwise, you walk back to the Metropole Hotel and spend the night in the office.

Morning brings fresh problems unless you remembered to bring your Army rations with you. For you're signed up with the authorities to eat meals at your apartment—and hence you're not allowed to breakfast at the hotel.

It's good, though, to be in Moscow with the offensive on. It's exciting even to walk through the streets at night—to listen to the muffled tread of soldiers as they march through the blackout to change guard on the Government buildings.

It's thrilling to see the Kremlin outlined against the sky—against a sky so light they don't black out the windows until after 10. It's fantastic to look into the West after 11 and still see a few wisps of sun that seem reluctant to stop shining in encouragement on these people.

U. S. Writer Heads Journalism School In Italian Prison

NEW YORK (AP)—Larry Allen, captured Associated Press war correspondent, has started a "much appreciated school of journalism" for American and British prisoners of war in his prison camp near Chieti, Italy, according to a former fellow captive, Capt. Alan Stuyvesant.

Captain Stuyvesant, who was exchanged early in April, said that Mr. Allen was a member of the "news gathering committee" in the camp, and gave courses in newspaper writing. His classes aided in the translation and interpretation of the Italian and German papers, Captain Stuyvesant added.

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McCormick Leaves Arena With Final Jab at Willkie

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—Reiterating his challenge to Wendell L. Willkie to enter the Illinois primary next April, Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, holds that any other candidate than the present titular head of the Republican Party could win over President Roosevelt in the 1944 presidential election.

Colonel McCormick at the same time removed himself from the presidential picture, declaring that he was a newspaper publisher—not a politician. He was first for Gen. Douglas MacArthur for Republican nomination, declaring that if he wins a great victory, he will be President, and he sees at least nine members of the United States Senate as "promising" candidates. Senator Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, heads the list.

Colonel McCormick, who arrived in New York by plane from Canada last night, declared he would not enter the Illinois preferential primary "either to advance any personal ambition or to oppose Wendell L. Willkie." Mr. Willkie and Walter Winchell, newspaper columnist, whom he referred to as "the Gold Dust twins," were his only sponsors, he said, adding that "anybody could beat Willkie in Illinois; so I won't have to take the trouble."

Sees Willkie as Weak

"As things stand now," he continued, "I don't believe that at the present time Willkie could carry a single state west of New Jersey either in the primaries or the general election, but almost any other Republican candidate could do it.

"If the convention was held now, General MacArthur would be nominated by acclamation. If MacArthur wins a great victory, he will be President; if he does not win one, it will be because Roosevelt has not given him sufficient support."

Colonel McCormick voiced doubt, however, that General MacArthur would be willing to run, stressing that he could not, in any case, engage in a political campaign.

Inferring that the Republican Party made a mistake in not nominating a military man for President after the last war, Colonel McCormick said clearly he held it was "very possible" it might do so this time. If it did not, however, he said, "half a dozen Senators might turn out to be good Presidential material."

"Taft, I suppose, is among the most promising," he continued. "If Ohio goes for Taft, he'll be in a very strong position. If not, he's nowhere. In fact, nine new Republican Senators might suddenly come up, but I don't know; it's too early to tell."

Colonel McCormick declared that the "most eligible" man to run in the Illinois primary was Gov. Dwight Green, who, he said, "has the organization and support." Next he saw Senator Wayland Brooks as the most eligible, placing him in the same position as Governor Green.

Dewey Much in Picture

Thomas E. Dewey, New York's young Governor, also was very much in the picture Colonel McCormick developed.

"Governor Dewey would seem to be a logical candidate; he is strong," he continued.

Told of Colonel McCormick's interview with the press, Mr. Willkie refused to comment beyond saying:

"Just say I had a good laugh. I announced I would run in the Illinois primary against Colonel McCormick because I felt we could face the issue of the nation's foreign and domestic policies squarely. That was the important thing."

Mr. Willkie evaded a definitive reply to the question whether he would be a candidate for the presidency again in 1944.

It is known, however, that he is building strong fences and that in this he is receiving most substantial help from his friends, among whom is Senator Charles L. McNary, his 1940 running mate.

Hull Ascendant As Wallace's Star Declines

Continued from Page 1

States as defined by the Secretary of State."

The shearing of Mr. Wallace's power in foreign relations looks as if he has passed the zenith of his political career which came when Mr. Roosevelt persuaded the Democratic convention in Chicago to accept him as his running mate and proceeded to give him enlarged powers never before exercised by a Vice-President.

Now Mr. Wallace goes back to his job of presiding over the Senate. His other posts, listed in the Congressional Directory include Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, member of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission, Chairman of the Commission on Enlarging the Capitol Grounds, member of Washington-Lincoln Memorial Gettysburg Boulevard Commission.

Mr. Wallace's removal from important policy-making jobs this week brought to a head a growing suspicion that he did not have the political following or influence that the New Deal will need to pull through a fourth-term election.

Postwar War Differences

There have been undercover differences between Mr. Wallace and Mr. Hull on postwar plans. Mr. Wallace's views have been symbolized by his statement about making it possible for everyone in the world to have a quart of milk a day when the war is over. Mr. Wallace has declared that his critics have distorted his "quart of milk" a day statement, but it has come to symbolize his idealism and dream of building up the backward parts of the world. Mr. Hull takes the position that what he calls extreme internationalists can prevent the establishment of permanent peace in the world as can isolationists.

Now Mr. Hull is in the saddle again, with his middle-of-the-road way of thinking in international affairs.

Also out of a job as a result of the reorganization is Milo Perkins, Director of the Board of Economic Warfare and close associate of Mr. Wallace's all during the New Deal.

The presidential order, in effect, places Mr. Byrnes in the position formerly occupied by Vice-President Wallace and Leo T. Crowley, director of the new Office of Economic Warfare, in the position which Mr. Perkins held. Mr. Byrnes was given general supervision over the new OEW, as part of his duties as Director of War Mobilization.

MacArthur Clubs Elect President

With the announced purpose of organizing General Douglas MacArthur for President Clubs in the 14 Congressional districts of Massachusetts, a group of members of the Republican Party yesterday elected Richard E. Johnson, Back Bay, president of the General Douglas MacArthur for President Club of Massachusetts.

In a statement issued today from his office at 10 Tremont Street, Mr. Johnson, who is a member of the Boston Finance Commission, said that the group is not interested in any other candidate for public office other than delegates and alternates to the Republican nation convention in 1944.

Heavy Smoke Thrown Up By Mt. Etna Eruption

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—Volcanic Mt. Etna, which towers more than 10,000 feet above the Eastern Coast of Sicily where Allied and Axis forces are now locked in combat, has begun to throw heavy smoke from a lower crater after a long period of inactivity, Reuters reported today in a dispatch from Sicily.

She Signs President's Name

Associated Press

Mrs. Ruth Whitney Talley

Mrs. Talley, who signs President Roosevelt's name about 3,000 times a year, is holding one of the documents which bears the signature by proxy. It is a land patent issued by the Department of the Interior. Mrs. Talley signs the President's name in her own handwriting with her own just beneath in a fully authorized function.

'Mass Purge' of High Officials In Northern Italy Reported

Continued from Page 1

ish priests in Sicily are taking the place of Fascist municipal officials in small towns and villages captured by the Allied armies. The Fascist officials were said to be deserting almost en masse.

American officers have discovered that many Sicilian members of the Italian Army are deserting from their regiments and are putting on civilian clothes and returning to their homes. In many Sicilian towns young men frequently are seen in civilian clothes wearing Army boots.

Neither Italian radios nor newspapers picked up the Allied appeal to quit but the Italian newspaper Corriere della Sera was quoted in a Berlin radiocast as saying that "capitulation would only bring us shameful peace and more fighting, destruction, and suffering."

The official Italian news agency Stefani was quoted in the London morning press as saying that "if Britain and the United States want to defeat Italy, they must defeat her with weapons in their hands and pay the price."

The German Radio broadcast an "unofficial message" which quoted Berlin sources as saying that the Roosevelt-Churchill message was "typically Anglo-American—making political capital from certain military initial successes in the false assumption that a wedge could be driven between Germany and Italy."

Popolo di Roma told the Italians they "must grit their teeth for the moment," because no other assistance is possible except that from an ally who is compelled to continue to fight on the Eastern Front. Robert Farinacci, editor of the Regime Fascista, bluntly demanded a change in Italian military leadership.

The Italians could find a further cause for pessimism in an official Gazette announcement that the Italian boot, as far north as Naples, now has been declared in a state of war. The Rome dispatches reported that parts of the provinces of Naples, Avellino, Benevento, Salerno, Potenza, and Matera, until now not under a war regime, have been declared in a state of war preparation for possible and generally expected new Allied landings.

Alaska Road Passes Stiff Winter Test

By Fergus Hoffman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITEHORSE, Yukon Territory—The Alaska Highway has weathered the weather. Snow, ice, and mud have wreaked their worst havoc against the military road with no more damage than the Army expected. Now the summer sun beats down on the 1,630 miles of historic highway, long, dusty stretches are being graveled, permanent bridges are being installed, grades are being leveled, and dangerous curves are being straightened out. The Alaska Highway is being readied for year-around use as a permanent arterial to the top of the continent.

"The pioneering phase of the project is ended," according to Brig. Gen. James A. O'Connor, head of the Northeast Service Command. "The task now is to improve, maintain, and develop the road. We plan to have an all-year highway, a road which will serve in practically any kind of weather conditions, by November of this year."

Last year, when the Army rushed the road to completion from Dawson Creek, British Columbia, to Fairbanks, Alaska, between March and November, there were many scoffers who said the project would not endure the winter. And the winter, as almost everywhere else, was one of the most severe in history. But after the ice broke up, after the spring freshets swept down from the mountains, the road was still there and in use.

"Right at the peak of the thaw," General O'Connor pointed out, "a convoy of trucks reached Watson Lake in the Rocky Mountains from Dawson Creek. That's a pretty good showing."

Traffic Kept Moving

General O'Connor could have put it in stronger language. There were times in April and May when any kind of travel was difficult along the highway; even jeeps and command cars found the going rough, and trucks had to be nursed down slippery, muddy grades in low gear and sometimes pushed and sweated up long hills by tractors.

River crossings were the bottlenecks along most of the route—surging masses of crumbling ice sheared the underpinnings from the wooden bridges in late April and sudden flash floods washed away other bridges in May and early June. But the engineers kept the traffic moving.

'Alaska Defense

To defend Alaska, Army engineers and their crews have slashed through forests, bulldozed through mud and ice, and wound around picturesque mountains, to construct the 1,600-mile Alaska Military Highway from Edmonton, Alberta, to Fairbanks, Alaska. The Christian Science Monitor is printing a series on this development, written by its Alaska correspondent, who has just traversed the route.

The third story dealing with readying of the highway for year-round use appears today.

On the Peace River, widest of the numerous streams which the highway crosses, a paddlewheel steamer especially built for the task pushed bargeloads of trucks, road equipment, and light automobiles from bank to bank. At other river crossings, the engineers utilized a favorite Army ferry—planks laid across three or four steel assault boats.

The assault boats, double-ended shells, make excellent pontoons. Powered by huge outboard motors and manned by life-jacketed young troops, the improvised ferries served their purpose well until the bridges could be replaced.

The engineers themselves got little rest during the "break-up," the term generally used to describe the entire thaw period. Night and day the troops fought the rivers; often they repaired bridges one day only to see them stripped cleanly away the next day by a sudden surge of grinding ice floes. But the engineers, who pride themselves on being "the toughest outfit on the road," simply rebuilt the bridges and waved the waiting trucks forward.

Permanent Steel Spans

Many timber bridges, all of which were expected to be lost, have withstood the onslaught of the ice and flood, while others have been strengthened for future use. At other places, ferries still are being used while the main bridges along the road are being reconstructed as permanent, steel spans. Bridge crews are barracked along the highway near the sites where they are erecting suspension-type steel bridges.

The roadbed itself stood up better than the pessimists predicted. There wasn't time last year to build a permanent roadbed with scientifically constructed underbed and top surfacing, nor, for that matter, to install permanent culverts to drain the road. But heavy trucks pounded the road into ruts, sumps, and mudholes in many sections during the winter and the road took the pounding.

Now the contractors have their crews ditching along the sides, dumping gravel along the way, grading and filling. In places where steep grades or poor bottom have become evident, the road is being switched to better ground. No attempt will be made this year to lay an asphalt surface or oil the graveled stretches, General O'Connor said, but a firm, solid gravel road will be constructed.

Pioneering Work Done

Of course anyone who has traveled along the highway will tell you that it's no speedway. There are sections where the road is level and drivers can make the 35-mile speed limit hour after hour; there are other places, most of them in areas where construction crews are ripping the road up for repairs or near river crossings, where temporary detours have been built to ferry landings, where low gear and a firm grip on the steering wheel are stern necessities.

Perhaps it is significant that nowhere along the highway do you encounter the usual signs—"Slow—Road Under Construction." It's all under construction, to some extent, and only careful drivers complete the entire trip without at least minor mishaps.

But the pioneering is finished. It may be years before the Alaska Highway is the answer to the tourist's dreams, but even now it is the answer to the Army's dream—a usable military supply route to Alaska.

Prices and Your Purse:
Beef Points May Drop Soon

Continued from Page 1

obsolete styles and similar types that accumulate in the normal course of business.

Order Oil Now

Period 1 coupons in new fuel oil rations are valid now. Householders who heat with oil in the rationed area should order their full supply immediately so as not to rush dealers when chilly weather sets in.

Deliveries will be arranged by neighborhoods to save gasoline and rubber.

Rayon Hosiery

Congress knocked out OPA plans to have rayon hosiery graded "A" and "B" so a customer could recognize what she is getting.

Other markings on ceiling prices and gauge or needle count will continue in force.

You can tell whether you are getting "A" or "B" stockings after July 16 because the ceiling price on "A" hose will be 10 per cent higher than on "B's."

Conserve Clothing

Stores are being asked by WPB to encourage Americans to conserve clothing instead of buying new.

Women are already making slips from old summer dresses, buttons from tough pear-tree twigs, and other ingenious substitutes.

Stores will enlarge their repair service departments and advertise sales only when they are bona fide.

All this may eliminate the necessity for clothing rationing.

Dark Secret

OPA is making a deep dark secret of the next commodity to be rationed. Administrator Brown dropped a hint this week when he said it would be a "cheap and easy" commodity.

Coffee Ration Ending?

Coffee rationing may be dropped the middle of August due to the improved shipping situation between North and South America.

The sugar situation is also eased, but the War Food Administration wants candy makers, bakeries, soft drink manufacturers and other commercial users to get more before civilian rationing is ended.

Time-Tried Methods

Salting and brining are time-tried methods of food preservation recently retested and improved for Victory gardeners.

Vegetables that can be put down in either salt or brine include green snap beans and beets. Cabbage, corn and turnips can be salted down, and greens can be preserved in brine with vinegar.

Bottles Wanted

WPB asks you to make a thorough cellar-to-attic search for empty beverage bottles, and promptly return them to the store.

Pressure Cookers

New pressure cookers for community canning have been delayed because only two manufacturers were able to get under way until this month. Two more are now joining them which will mean an accelerated production rate. Individuals still won't have much chance to buy them.

Building of Fontana to Add Six Dams to Vast TVA System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Construction of the big Fontana Dam, under way in the mountains of western North Carolina, will add not one dam, but six dams, to the integrated system of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

It is a team-up wartime agreement between TVA and the Aluminum Company of America. The Aluminum Company transferred the Fontana site to the TVA. And considering that storage at Fontana will benefit two of the Alcoa power plants when the dam is completed, the Aluminum Company also has agreed for TVA to direct the operations of five company-owned dams.

Integration of the operations of the Alcoa dams with Fontana and the other dams of the TVA will benefit both parties to the agreement, not only enabling TVA to exercise greater control of floods, but also increasing power production.

Fontana, TVA's highest dam, is a monolith of concrete rising rapidly in a canyon of the Little Tennessee River in Western North Carolina. It will top by a wide margin any other dam in the eastern United States.

Fontana Dam is being constructed on an extremely short schedule for a project of such size. Where previously this project had been regarded as a four-to-five-year job, the TVA, stepping up its activities to wartime tempo, is aiming at completion in only 27 months.

The dam is unique in that it will never have a vast rush of water cascading down its face as at Norris Dam or the mainstream dams. Instead of an open spillway down the face, the Fontana spillway will pour excess flows into two huge tunnels which will carry the water down through the side of the mountain to the river below the dam.

The Fontana power house will be immediately below the dam.

Even more important from the power standpoint than the energy produced at the Fontana power house is the storage which the project provides to increase the power production at downstream dams. The dam will make a lake 29 miles long, reach almost to Bryson City, N. C., and spread out in its upper reaches into the Tuckasegee and Nantahala Rivers.

This controlled storage will be useful for power production not only at Fontana but at 10 dams downstream.

Sicilians Turn Over Numerous Weapons

By the Associated Press

Syracuse, Sicily, July 14 Delayed

The Sicilians are now handing over to the British Security Police stilettos, knives and knuckledusters as well as revolvers, automatics and shotguns of every size and description.

Most of the firearms are fully loaded and with plenty of spare ammunition of excellent quality. Many are of German and Belgian make.

Axis Plays Up

Continued from Page 1

"institution of the Vatican, the authority of the Pope and higher dignitaries of the Catholic Church have been for centuries thoroughly Italianized, its leaders have been mainly recruited from the Italian people and more closely linked to the Italian people's prosperity and fate than those of any other nation."

Continuing this propaganda line by purporting to express an opinion of Vatican circles, this German correspondent draws the conclusion that the breaking up of Italy and Fascism is regarded as dangerous to the Roman Catholic Church.

The reasons given are that it would, for the first time, place Italy at the mercy of the Protestant powers and that it would thus be more dangerous even than the Reformation, which never actually brought the influence of Protestantism to the walls of the Papal State.

Moreover, military defeat of Italy with all its material and moral consequences is viewed as a threat of disorganization of the very nation from which the Roman Catholic Church has for centuries drawn its most vital strength. The third argument is the perennial one that Italy's defeat would bring Bolshevization of Europe much nearer.

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Block Parties Unite Families of Many Races And Keep the Children Off the Streets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
San Diego, Calif.

At the bottom of the heap, so far as income is concerned, are those families residing in the section of San Diego known as the "southeast district." And at a minimum, as a consequence, are the recreational and social activities provided by family groups or under parental supervision.

Thus, in this district, schools are concerned with more than textbook material. They're actively concerned with helping the child realize his position in the world at large, as well as his future and present responsibility to the community; and vitally interested in bringing color into his otherwise drab existence. And in this vicinity, serviced by seven schools, is an about equal scattering of three racial groups, white, Negro and peon Mexican. In the former are many nationalities, Slavic, Latin, Teutonic, and Nordic (and, prior to the evacuation, Japanese). There is, then, a great variation in backgrounds, both social and educational, and the problem of after-school social life is not a simple one.

But, two stout-hearted principals, Williams Oakes of Memorial Junior High School, and Martha Farnum from Logan, one of the oldest schools in the city, faced with the problem of dimouts and probable curtailment of any existing opportunities for entertainment, set out to organize the district's schools into a factor for fun-making, utilizing the "block system" as worked out by the OCD for defense.

Because of the dimout, driving is hazardous, even if parents are home to take their children to a neighborhood show, and few parents are home at regular hours in this city of war plants. To keep the children off the street, therefore, Miss Farnum and Mr. Oakes set out to have block parties on any and all occasions.

People in each block are urged by the faculties to join in the fun and help make each party a success. The largest house in the block is asked to invite the children from all other houses, and forms for invitations are issued by the schools, which also issue bulletins of information on how to play games, and how to make appropriate decorations. The bulletins were sent from the schools to each parent. These were mimeographed by the typing classes at Memorial Junior High School. Two teachers from Logan School had worked out the bulletin material.

Each party begins at 8 p. m. or earlier, and closes at 11 or earlier. Parents are asked to bring and to call for their children.

Courtesy National Railways of Mexico

Friendliness seems particularly characteristic of Mexico's children, whose dark eyes sparkle as they greet you. This boy would go to one of the rural schools.

Mexican Pupils Prove Charming Hosts to Surprise Visitor

By Ta-De-Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Morelia, Mexico

I was out one morning simply to enjoy this delightful Colonial town of about 40,000 inhabitants in the State of Michoacan. Happy-go-lucky venders were arranging their pottery and bags in the arcades of the Plaza. Going down Avenida Francisco Madero, I was passing a lovely old building that was once a Bishop's Palace, when a chorus of eager young voices at play caused me to look through the grilled gates where boys and girls up to the teen age were enjoying recess in the patio.

Immediately a smiling youth of about twelve invited me in and took me to the Mistress of Ceremonies, Raguel Alcerreca, teacher of singing and dancing and incidentally the only one who could speak English. She in turn introduced me to Manuel Gomez Camargo, who was principal of this Central School, appropriately called José Maria Morelos, the Mexican patriot after whom the town is named. Since then I have visited other like schools in the country, so I know this is a representative one.

Once in charge of the hospitable Raguel Alcerreca, I did not leave the José Maria Morelos school until I had visited every room, seen each activity, and met practically all the 625 pupils from the first to the sixth grades, including Indians, Mestizos and Mexicans. Here, as in the majority of towns and small cities, and even in some of the larger ones, there is still co-education.

The children were having lessons in reading, writing, arithmetic, botany, geography and history. For the boys there were the carpentry and blacksmith shops, where they made tools and tables and chairs, which they might sell, thus giving them a chance to earn their share of a family budget, or to put money aside for a higher education. The girls had special rooms for millinery and dressmaking, while both sexes had an opportunity to model and paint.

The school building itself has high-ceiling rooms, with windows opening sometimes upon the street, again on a patio. In one of these patios, boys were being drilled by older students, who were strictly putting them through their paces, with an earnest young bugler intermittently sounding martial notes.

From one classroom to another I went. The desks and chairs were cozily arranged and not in strictly parallel rows. I listened to a little girl read. I had to inspect the handwriting of several of the students, and it was not standardized, but individual and pleasing to look at. I watched a very small boy go to the blackboard and after a moment of thought correctly subtract 28 from 41. I heard geography lessons and had to give my opinion on their drawings and paintings. All this was spontaneous, for they hadn't expected me.

In one room there was a stage for plays and entertainments, and in another a screen for educational and patriotic motion pictures, with the young Mexican in charge enthusiastic about his work. At the other end of this room was a piano.

And since the dancing and singing teacher had been my hostess she wanted me to see some of the youngsters dance and hear them sing. First came the Cucaracha, a minuet-like dance by two dear little girls of seven. Then four girls and four boys did the Guadalajara, all motion and rhythm, the boys clasping their hands behind their backs and swaying with the music.

But the climax came when two of the older students danced the "Jarabe Tapatió," considered by some the National Folk Dance of Mexico. Instead of the Mariachis (Mexican Minstrels) to provide the music there was the vibrant Señorita Raguel at the piano, and instead of the jaunty Mexican costumes, there they were in everyday attire. But the rhythmical steps never faltered. Backward and forward they went, after the manner of the one time quadrilles and Virginia reels. I have seen it since, but never any more appreciatively danced than at Morelia.

When the "Jarabe Tapatió" ended, boys and girls gathered around the piano and sang the Mexican National Anthem. With the last note finished and the last blast from the bugle of that future soldier in the patio, I left the friendly children, content that I had seen a typical Mexican School.

Through the Editor's Window

A Vacation-Camp Measuring Rod

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thousands of children in the United States go to summer camps each year. Thousands of parents hope they are choosing the right camp for their child. Yet most people are rather vague as to what makes a camp a good one. Camp heads and counselors themselves are eager for suitable measuring sticks to use on their camps.

"A Camping Manual," by R. Alice Drought (A. S. Barnes & Co., 67 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, 18, N. Y., $2) is a book that should meet a genuine need. It might be subtitled "Understanding the Vacation Camp" for it not only sketches in the development of summer camps in the United States together with standards for campsites, equipment, health, safety, food, business management, and program; it also discusses the challenge of camping from the viewpoint of what it can and should do for youngsters, and offers excellent ideas on counselor training, staff morale, and the camp program. A thoroughly practical and at the same time inspirational and authoritative book.

Miss Drought is a camper of experience. She has served in various capacities in both private and organization camps. Readers of this page have had the opportunity to read her accounts of the international Girl Scout and Girl Guide camps abroad. She knows whereof she writes.

Discussing the camp program, she stresses the importance of keeping it flexible. The children should have some part in making the program, she says, and opportunities for real experiences should be seized. A full moon or a display of Northern Lights, for example, may be ample cause for changing plans. "If there is no better reason for 'doing nature' than doing it because it is ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, then it had better not be done at all," she declared, and explains that events on the program should be correlated with camp objectives, should have a very real connection with the kind of outdoor living provided by the locality. She also warns camps against merely packing the day full of activities, warns them that to counselors who do not know how to camp, "activities are their stock in trade." How much better than weariness from much baseball, tennis, volleyball and ping-pong is the weariness from pitching a tent, building a rack on which to dry bathing suits, or paddling a canoe upstream, she asks.

Camps in prewar democratic Europe were simple, the activities functional. Some did all their own work, in shifts. Some were similar to the work and harvest camps in the United States today, encouraging resourcefulness, initiative and a sense of responsibility to the group. "Real camping," Miss Drought calls it, and lifts it up as a goal to make camplife more genuine.

The parent or camp director who reads this thoroughly interesting volume will be better able to evaluate the choice of arts and crafts sponsored by the camp. Here, too, the author points out that there must be correlation with camp aims. Crafts must have fundamental relation to camp life. Pottery, whittling, woodcarving, weaving can enrich the camp experience because they have this connection. Silversmithing and leather tooling usually have none at all. Dramatics at camp should also be simple and indigenous, with much spontaneous acting and improvised costumes. Music should be informal, spontaneous. Singsongs are recommended. Folk dancing also "belongs" to the camp atmosphere.

There is an excellent chapter on trips out of camp, highly practical for the planner of such trips, and a most useful one on counselor training. There are chapters on feeding the camp, on business management and record keeping, on health and safety, on campsite selection and development, and there are useful appendices relating to these and other chapters, giving a valuable camp rating scale, several pages of camp menus, a sample outline for pre-camp counselor training, and bibliographies, both general and specialized.

Miss Drought gives good advice on helping individual campers to adjust themselves happily to camp living, on training counselors and maintaining a high morale among them, on keeping a big camp simple and individual through a unit system (camps within the camp), and on providing a camp that not only strengthens the child physically and mentally, but enriches and deepens his whole attitude toward life.

Junior Colleges And the War

Total junior college enrollments reported are in excess of 314,000 students, a growth of more than 17 per cent over the previous year. There has been a slight decline of 9,000 regular students, but a marked increase of 56,000 in the number of special students. In many cases these special students are adults employed in war industries or taking special courses to prepare them for such employment.

"While the junior colleges of the country will be hard hit by the lowering of the draft age, and some others may be forced to close for the duration," said Walter Eells, executive secretary of the American Association of Junior Colleges, "most of them are making emergency adaptations of their curricula to meet local needs and are doing their full part in many ways to contribute substantially to the success of the total war effort."

The High School Building a Community Center With Classes and Parties Run by the Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Ukiah, Calif.

A stranger walking into our union high school just any Saturday night would be amazed to find high school students and occasionally a mother or father enrolled and busily at work in classes.

This all started as the inspiration of a local minister's wife, when she saw the necessity of giving the high school youngsters wholesome amusement by keeping them "off the street." Realizing that it was the whole community's affair, she met with the Chamber of Commerce, presented the idea which they thought was good. They in turn met with a representative student council and asked, after the plan had been explained, what they really thought of it. They were for it 100 per cent. The meeting was loosened up with refreshments, so the young people came out and said what they really thought.

They all agreed they wanted to dance, but didn't want to dance all evening. It was their own idea that they wanted to do something progressive as well as just to have fun. So that is the how of the classes. There are classes in photography, leather work, dramatics, wood work, boxing, dancing, and a round-table discussion of current topics or questions of any nature they wish to discuss or have answered.

There have been basket ball, bowling and pool tournaments in progress. Provision is also made for swimming, water polo and tennis tournaments.

The classes and tournaments go on from 7:30 to 9:30. At 9:30 in the gym dancing starts and refreshments are served at 11:30. Each one pays a nominal price (cost price) for soft drinks and cookies or cake. Out of the 200 or so living in the immediate community and easily accessible 170 have been coming.

This was initiated under the name of the "Saturday Night Capers," but was so popular that a vote was taken for roller skating on Friday night. So now it's a Friday night project as well as a Saturday night one. Co-operating with them in the skating, the city council has roped off a double street between 7:30 and 9:30 on Friday night for the enjoyment of everyone, children, high school students, and adults. Benches are placed at different points for the comfort of spectators and for rest for the skaters. A loud-speaker system in connection with a phonograph provides music for the skating.

Our community is a small one, in the midst of the Redwood Empire, a lumber and ranching district in northern California near the coast. It is off the beaten path and amusements are fewer and farther between than they were even before the present emergency. This has really proved to be an excellent answer to our youngsters' need of something wholesome to do, and could easily be duplicated in other centers.

Ideas From Your Child's Teacher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How have parents helped the school during the past year? asked the P. T. A. Here are some of the answers to this question, from teachers in a grade school in Evanston, Ill.:

"Parents who not only make plans for their children's out-of-school hours, but are careful to give the child a part in the making of these plans, are wise managers. Their children hurry home with keen anticipation, for they have had a hand in making the arrangements. Complete planning extends to the noon hour, too, for some children rush through their luncheon and return to school long before they should. It goes without saying that every child should receive a hot luncheon, preferably at home, and that most children benefit from a rest period during the noon hour.

"Home discussions of current topics and of work being done at school are definitely helpful. Youngsters like to talk about what they have done and have read, and parents can stimulate their child's interests by just being an "audience for him."

It is undoubtedly significant that every teacher answering the P. T. A. question, suggested also: (1) that mothers mark their children's clothing, especially the rubbers and galoshes; and (2) that they encourage the reading of good books at home.—L. W. McK.

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The Home Forum

The Prayer Of Faith

THERE IS an increased tendency in the world today to recognize the value of prayer. A famous preacher once said that "prayer in its simplest definition is just a thought turned Godward." During the present world conflict there have been many instances recorded of those who, in extreme danger, have acknowledged that they owed their deliverance to divine help. Indeed, the familiar saying that "there are no atheists in the fox-holes of Bataan," has been echoed in many other dangerous places.

To those who have seen their loved ones sent away to face strange and unknown dangers, there must often have come a deep desire to know how to pray that they might protect not only these absent ones but all those who need protection on land and sea and in the air. It is a time when many have had to revalue their religious convictions and seek to find the understanding of God which will help them to overcome their fear and loneliness, as well as a confused sense of living in a war-torn world.

* * *

It is recorded in the Gospels (Matthew 6:9) that Christ Jesus taught his disciples the prayer which is common to all Christian religions, and which we know as the Lord's Prayer. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 16) Mary Baker Eddy writes of this prayer, **"Our Master said, 'After this manner therefore pray ye,' and then he gave that prayer which covers all human needs."** In the same chapter she gives what she understands to be the spiritual sense of this familiar prayer.

Christian Science may be said to have revolutionized the whole subject of prayer, and led mankind to a clearer understanding of the Master's teaching and his demonstration of the power of prayer. The spiritual interpretation of the Lord's Prayer, as given by Mrs. Eddy, is revealing to many a new and higher concept of the nature of God as Father-Mother and of man's relationship to Him. This spiritual understanding of God and man is resulting in the healing of sorrow, sickness, and sin, of lack and limitation, of grief and loneliness.

* * *

The chapter on Prayer in Science and Health begins with the following statement: **"The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love."** It continues, **"Prayer, watching, and working, combined with self-immolation, are God's gracious means for accomplishing whatever has been successfully done for the Christianization and health of mankind."** This scientific sense of prayer unfolds in its most profound meaning when we gain a greater understanding of God as Father-Mother, as infinite Mind, as divine Life, Truth, and Love. The spiritual understanding of God is the natural and rightful heritage of the children of God. It is always at hand for each one to claim and utilize. It is just as available and as near as the mathematical fact that twice two is four. There is no one so depressed or sad or fearful that he cannot at once turn his thoughts Godward and learn how to pray the prayer that heals. The teachings of Christian Science in regard to prayer will satisfy the deepest spiritual hunger of those who are honestly seeking for a better understanding of God.

* * *

The higher and more spiritual our concept of God, the more spiritual and more effective will be our prayers. As we begin to apprehend God as infinite Mind, inexhaustible Love, unchanging Principle, we learn that there is no distance to divine Mind, no limit to divine Love, and that our prayers can reach to the utmost bounds of the earth to bless every receptive thought turned Godward. Our prayer becomes one of affirmation not of supplication, of gratitude not of pleading, of rejoicing in the great spiritual facts concerning the allness of God and His infinite, unchanging power.

Today there is a great need for prayer, not only prayer for the individual, but prayer for the nations, prayer for a righteous peace. There is nothing that can hinder the power of prayer. As our thinking is cleansed of selfish aims, of resentment, pain, and bitterness, our prayers become nobler, and thought is uplifted to realize that the government is upon His shoulders, and that this truth must be established in the hearts of men and the councils of the nations.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A BIDRI EWER AND BASIN OF HINDU METALWORK

THERE WAS a great demand among the Mughals for this ornate metalwork. It was known as Bidrī, named for the town of Bedar, in the Nizam's dominions, about seventy-five miles from Hyderabad. Bidrī consisted of an alloy of copper, lead, tin, and zinc, carefully inlaid with gold and silver. Hindu metalsmiths cultivated the craft with great patience and delicacy. They made handsome boxes, basins, and ewers from this combination of materials, a composition admirably suited to the all-over patterns of characteristic Indian craftsmanship.

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Free Country

It all depends on your point of view,
It all depends on where you stand,
Whether the land belongs to you
Or whether you're trespassing on the land.
But I was there with my fingers full
Of meadow lilies I had just pulled,
Meadow lilies and dark-eyed brown
Daisies growing all around.
And she was there on the other side
Beyond me, just a yard or two,
Telling me with a foreign twist
Of words, the land was hers.
The land was hers in black and white,
But anger ran like a startled hare
Up in my eyes and out of my tongue
And before I knew it the fight was on.
The land was hers, she paid the sum,
But I knew well that where she came from
Peasants were paupers with less than crumbs.
But she told me in her crippled phrase
I may have been American all my days
But she was American just like me,
And a peasant is king of his property
In America, whatever he's got.
And I had to admit to that.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY

Het geloovige Gebed

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

MEER EN MEER is de wereld tegenwoordig geneigd de waarde van het gebed te erkennen. Een welbekend predikant heeft eens gezegd, dat de eenvoudigste verklaring van gebed is, dat het de zich Godwaarts richtende gedachte is. Tijdens den huidigen wereldstrijd is het reeds meer dan eens gebeurd, dat personen die in het uiterste gevaar verkeerd hebben, later erkenden, dat zij hun redding alleen aan goddelijke hulp te danken hebben gehad. Inderdaad wordt het nu bekende gezegde: „In de vossekuilen van Bataan vindt men geen godloochenaars" in menig andere gevaarlijke plaats herhaald.

Wie de ondervinding hebben doorgemaakt hun dierbaarste verwanten te zien heengaan om ongewone en onbekende gevaren te trotseeren, moeten menigmaal een ernstig verlangen hebben gekoesterd om te weten hoe te kunnen bidden, zoodat zij niet alleen hun eigen afwezige familieleden mogen beschermen, maar ook alle anderen, die te water en te land, of in de lucht bescherming behoeven. Dit is een tijd, waarin velen zich gedwongen zien de waarde van hun godsdienstige overtuigingen opnieuw te wegen, in de hoop God daardoor beter te leeren begrijpen en aldus zoowel hun gevoel van vrees en verlatenheid als hun gevoel van verwarring (een gevolg van het leven in een door oorlog vaneengereten wereld) te boven te komen.

In het zesde hoofdstuk van het Evangelie van Mattheüs wordt vermeld, dat Christus Jezus zijn discipelen het gebed leerde, dat heden alle Christelijke sekten gemeen hebben en dat het Gebed des Heeren wordt genoemd. Mary Baker Eddy schrijft op blz. 16 van *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] over dit gebed het volgende: „Onze Meester zeide, .Gij dan bidt aldus' en toen gaf hij hun het gebed, dat in alle menschelijke nooden voorziet." In hetzelfde hoofdstuk geeft zij, wat volgens haar begrip, de geestelijke beteekenis van dit ons zoo welbekende gebed is.

Men kan naar waarheid zeggen, dat de Christelijke Wetenschap een ommekeer in het geheele onderwerp van gebed heeft teweeggebracht en daardoor de menschheid een helderder begrip van de leeringen van den Meester en van zijn bewijsgeving van de macht van het gebed heeft gegeven. De geestelijke vertolking van het Gebed des Heeren, zooals Mrs. Eddy ons dit leert, heeft reeds aan velen een nieuw en hooger denkbeeld van het wezen Gods als Vader-Moeder en van 's menschen betrekking tot Hem geopenbaard. Door God en den mensch aldus geestelijk te begrijpen, zal men genezing van smart, ziekte en zonde, van gebrek en beperking, van verdriet en verlatenheid ondervinden.

Het hoofdstuk over het Gebed in *Science and Health* begint met de volgende verklaring: „Het gebed, dat den zondaar hervormt en den zieke geneest, is een volstrekt geloof, dat alle dingen voor God mogelijk zijn—het is een geestelijk begrijpen van Hem, een ontzelfde liefde." En verder zegt het: „Gebed, waken en werken, te zamen met zelfovergave, zijn de middelen van Gods genade, waarbij alles is volbracht, wat ooit met goed gevolg voor de Christelijke bekeering en de gezondheid van het menschdom werd gedaan." Dit wetenschappelijk begrip van bidden zal zich aan ons in zijn diepste beteekenis ontvouwen, als wij beter gaan begrijpen, dat God Vader-Moeder, het oneindige Gemoed, het goddelijk Leven, de goddelijke Waarheid en Liefde is. Het is het natuurlijk en rechtmatig erfdeel der kinderen Gods, dat zij God geestelijk kunnen begrijpen. Dit geestelijk inzicht is altijd aanwezig, zoodat iedereen er aanspraak op en gebruik van maken kan. Het is evengoed bruikbaar en even dichtbij als de rekenkundige waarheid, dat tweemaal twee vier is. Niemand is ooit zóó terneergedrukt, of bedroefd, of bevreesd, of hij kan zich terstond met zijn gedachten tot God wenden en het gebed dat genezing brengt leeren bidden. Hetgeen de Christelijke Wetenschap aangaande het gebed leert, zal den diepgevoelden, geestelijken honger van allen bevredigen, die in oprechtheid trachten God beter te begrijpen.

Hoe verhevener en geestelijker ons denkbeeld van God is, des te geestelijker en doeltreffender onze gebeden zullen zijn. Naarmate wij gaan inzien, dat God het oneindige Gemoed, de onuitputtelijke Liefde en het onveranderlijk Beginsel is, leeren wij, dat er voor het goddelijk Gemoed geen afstand bestaat en voor de goddelijke Liefde geen beperking, en dat bijgevolg onze gebeden de uiterste grenzen der aarde kunnen bereiken en iedere ontvankelijke gedachte, die Godwaarts is gericht, zal zegenen. Ons gebed zal dan een gebed van bevestiging en niet een van smeekbeden worden, de uitdrukking van dankbaarheid en niet van pleitredenen: het zal een gebed zijn, vervuld van vreugde over de heerlijke, geestelijke waarheden omtrent het alzijn van God en Zijn oneindige, onveranderlijke macht.

Heden ten dage is het niet alleen zeer noodig ten behoeve van den enkeling te bidden, maar van alle volkeren en tevens voor een rechtvaardigen vrede. Er bestaat niets, dat het gebed in zijn macht kan verhinderen. Naargelang ons denken van alle zelfzuchtige doeleinden, van wraakzucht, leed en verbittering is gereinigd, zullen onze gebeden van nobeler gehalte worden en ons bewustzijn zal verheven worden tot het besef, dat het bestuur op Zijn schouders rust en dat deze waarheid in het hart der menschheid en in de raadkamers der natiën moet worden gehandhaafd.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

When Paul Sailed the Mediterranean

ANCIENT SHIPS were indeed very much at the mercy of winds and waves. Tartessus, in the south of Spain, was "discovered," says Herodotus, by a Samian vessel which was making for Egypt, but was carried by the east wind through the pillars of Hercules. This is an extreme instance, but the story of St. Paul's voyage to Rome is enough to show how difficult it was for a ship to follow a well-defined route or to foresee the length of a journey. The Mediterranean was practically closed to navigation between November and March, and it was only between the end of May and the middle of September that sailing was considered safe. The corn required for the populace of Rome during the winter had to reach the city by the autumn. It is true that under favorable conditions very rapid journeys were possible. Thus King Herod Agrippa, who on the recommendation of Caligula, travelled home by Alexandria, reached Egypt "in a few days" from Puteoli, and a ship is said to have sailed from the south of France to Egypt in seven days. As a rule, however, voyages were much slower. Rapid travel by sea from Italy to Alexandria was only possible in the height of summer, when ships ran before the north-west Etesian winds, and the return voyage was always a more serious affair. . . . The best authorities think that the average duration of the voyage from Alexandria to Puteoli was fifty days even in summer. The trading vessels of Roman times were not very small; St. Paul's ship carried 276 persons, as well as a large quantity of grain, and we read of a ship which held 600 passengers. . . .

In spite of the difficulties and dangers of seafaring, Horace is not exaggerating when he says that every part of the world was visited by traders.—G. H. STEVENSON, in "The Legacy of Rome," edited by Cyril Bailey. (New York: Oxford.)

We Say Farewell to "The Army"

"THE ARMY is leaving town!" So it was rumored for many weeks, and now, at last, it has been formally announced.

We look back over the year that the boys have been training here, and sigh. The novelty of watching recruits march on our shady streets has not yet worn off. We still want to catch what the drill sergeant says after "Hut," when he is counting while a flight marches by. We still think it varies with each sergeant. We have heard: "Hut, sut, ha, hit," "Hut, tup, tree, fup," "Hut, tup, fup?" and "Hut, hut, ?, ?" But mostly it is: "Hut, ?, ?, ?"

And the songs they sing! They may have some old tunes, but the words are new and keyed to the times. Speaking of key—and we know we shouldn't, for, after the boys have been drilling most of the day, it is remarkable that they can sing at all—we have noticed a number of different keys used by members of a flight. Once we were delighted to hear a clear tenor rising above the rest. Then we realized with shame that we had been expecting these boys to sing like marching men in a movie. The song they seem to sing best together is "Aluetta." We even like to hear it at 6:30 in the morning.

* * *

On rare occasions when we drove the automobile down town, we were always being stopped by an imperative wave of the hand as a flight marched across an intersection. We sought out back alleys in order to avoid them, sometimes successfully. Safely parked, we would pause a moment before going on our errands to watch the boys who were always in sight.

One group of eight boys and a first-class private, calling the "Huts," intrigued us a great deal one day. They were marching along the curb when they came to a parked car. "*Right*, two, three, four" (or equivalents thereof), sings the leader; then "*Left*, two, three, four; hut, two, three, four; *Left*, two, three, four"; and they had made a geometric figure around the car, were back at the curb.

Their crossing of streets also interested us. A flight would be marching on one side and the sergeant would decide they should be on the other; so he would give the command of "*Right*, two, three, four; hut, two, three, four," until the front line was almost colliding with parked cars; then "*Left*, two, three, four," and they would proceed in the same direction as before the crossing was made.

* * *

Almost all of the hotels in the city were taken over and used as barracks. Sentries, parading at the front and in the rear, enlivened the streets. At one time, when "the Army" had not been here long and we were still unaccustomed to their habits, we parked our car in a shady spot in front of a hotel that has become temporarily a barracks. Our errands over, we returned blithely to our car. As we rounded the corner, we noticed that an instructor had taken this occasion to give a group of the boys some good advice. He was leaning against the front of our car and, as for the boys, they were draped all over it, sitting on the running boards, making themselves very much at home. If we had not had an appointment, we would never have disturbed them; but, as matters stood, there was nothing for it but to shoo them off.

* * *

Then there was the soldier, stationed here for training, who was the nephew of a friend of ours. We invited him to go on a picnic with us, and were to meet him at the post-office. This was our own idea, and afterward we thought we could have chosen a better place than that in which to meet a perfectly strange soldier. There were soldiers approaching or leaving the post-office or just standing about, any one of whom might have been our Abel. We left the car, agreeing to separate and accost soldiers who looked expectant with a: "Brother, are you Abel?" If the response should be: "Able to do what?" we would know we had the wrong one. As it happened, we did not question anyone because no one looked expectant; and finally, after waiting futilely, we got back into the car. Then we were startled by the appearance of a grinning, black-haired, brown-eyed lad who stated with perfect composure and absolute assurance that he was sorry to be late. We gasped faintly, and said: "Are you Abel?" His answer was "Sure." At the end of that day, we felt that we had really caught the flavor of army life in its training period; and after that we could converse with other soldiers in some degree of comprehension of their experience.

* * *

The band, too, was one of our chief delights. It practiced in the park almost every morning. We liked to hear the boys play in concerts, but even more we liked to hear them practice. We would walk about, humming their themes, for several hours after listening to them play. When they serenaded the Colonel on certain afternoons, they put on a show that stopped traffic and gathered pedestrians in swarms.

So we are sorry to see them go. We think we made them welcome while they were here, for we took them into our hearts as well as our hotels. We remember them fondly, and we shall miss "the Army."

J. C. D.

The Eagle Wakes

Now let the eagle wake in his mountain fortress
Where the last flowers break from the rocks.
Now let the eagle wake and look down on the valley-land
Where the smooth oaks divide with their green
The brown of fields and the river's yellow sand.
Now let the eagle wake and stretch his mighty wings.
In the same curve of air where the lark sings,
He takes his solitary flight.
He looks down with a glittering eye
And over the valley-land, over the river's face
His shadow follows free.
Where his mighty wings are flung
There flows a rising song between the earth and sun!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Only Less Notorious Than Uncle Sam

PERHAPS THE HAPPINESS that pervaded America at the moment of his birth had a large part in making Washington Irving a genial optimist. Perhaps the influence of his great namesake imparted to his character a certain dignity. At all events his was a cheerful and at the same time a noble life. . . .

It was about 1808 that he began to show a decided interest in writing. The first tangible evidence of this was the publication of a semi-monthly periodical, called *Salmagundi*, which ran through 20 numbers. . . . It was a good imitation of *The Spectator*, attained a large measure of popular favor, and is still readable. It was discontinued probably because Irving had become interested in a more pretentious literary enterprise, the composition of the book which was destined to make him famous. This was *A History of New York by Diedrick Knickerbocker*. It was finished in 1809, when Irving was 26 years old.

Previous to its publication, Irving inserted in the papers a number of advertisements in which it was announced that there had disappeared from his lodging "a small elderly gentleman dressed in an old black coat and cocked hat, by the name of Diedrick Knickerbocker." Later paragraphs informed the public that he had been seen traveling north in the Albany stage, that he had gone away owing his landlord, that he had left behind the manuscript of a curious book, and that this would be sold to pay his bills if he did not return. The volume which was thus skilfully heralded is one of the finest works of humorous fiction ever written. It was, however, put forth as a grave history of New York under the Dutch, being dedicated to the New York Historical Society. Its success was great and immediate. It threw a few of the old Dutch inhabitants into fits of rage and all the rest of the population into fits of merriment. The gale of laughter thus created blew across the ocean to Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford; and, in spite of war clouds, in 1812 blew $1,200 for a new edition into Irving's pocket. . . . Its perennial vitality is attested to this day by the fact that the name of the fictitious author has become a very common noun and the circumstance that Father Knickerbocker, as the patron saint of the metropolis of America, is only less notorious than Uncle Sam himself.—From "Explorations in Literature," by MILLER, TRUESDALE, AND WHITMER. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Big and Little Dollars ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

Farmer Smith lived up the bend in World War I. What a burst of prosperity there was in that war! All the restrictions on buying, selling, rationing, and controls which we complain about so much today were unknown. As a result prices went sky-high. A curiosity of the thing was that prices didn't stop when the war ended. They kept right on kiting up. That war lasted only about a year and a half. Prices went just as much higher in the year and a half after the war as they did in the war itself.

The peak of what people called inflation didn't really hit till around 1919; in some cases 1920. There wasn't any New Deal then, either, so the folks didn't have the consolation of blaming it all on the Government, as they do now. They just figured nobody could repeal the law of supply and demand, and they took the consequences.

The Roosevelt Administration, for all the criticism leveled against it, does seem to have modified the law of supply and demand some, though it hasn't abrogated it; at any rate most prices, save for food, are a lot less at this point than in the equivalent point in the first war. Some prices, like rents, for example, have been clamped down so tight they have hardly budged.

What Inflation Did for Farmers

But to get back to Farmer Smith: He made a wonderful thing out of that 1914-1919 inflation. The farm bloc didn't have to fight the Government all the time about ceilings and restrictions on food prices as they do now, because no one was doing much then to stop them as they soared. Farmer Smith had been getting $1.36 for his wheat in May, 1914, and by May, 1919, it was $2.51. Corn sold for 78 cents a bushel in 1914, and $1.77 in 1919. Beef cattle brought only $6.33 a hundredweight when the war started, and jumped to $10.38; while hogs started the war at $7.60, and in those grand old days of 1919 were soaring around in the economic stratosphere at $18! Farther south, just to give the picture as a whole, the farmers were getting 8.8 cents for their cotton as late as May, 1915, because the crop there is later, but by 1920 it was up to 37 cents—a jump of almost 5 times! That's what inflation can do for farmers.

With prices like that, Farmer Smith naturally branched out. It was just a matter of simple arithmetic to show how much more his land was worth. It could produce corn selling for $1.77 a bushel instead of 78 cents a bushel, so naturally every acre was worth two or three times as much. As a matter of fact, it fetched even more. Land companies were formed to speculate and made paper millions. The farmers doubled mortgage indebtedness in those rosy, inflationary days.

Yes—you know what happened! Somebody pricked the bubble.

In one year, from May 15 to May 15, here is how some of the prices tumbled:

Wheat, $2.51 to $1.19.
Corn, $1.77 to 61 cents.
Cotton, 37.4 cents to 5.3 cents.
Beef, $10.38 to $5.98.
Hogs, $18 to $7.62.

It was an amazing, a tragic collapse. It was the end of the furrow for many farmers. It was the charred stick of the skyrocket coming down.

Farmer Smith? Oh, he was sold out. You see farmers contracted debts in the inflation, and then when prices collapsed it took just twice as much crops, or twice as much time to pay them back. If you want to put it another way, the Farmer Smiths went into debt with little dollars, and had to pay it back with big dollars.

It is hard for most people to realize that the dollar as a yardstick "changes its size" during inflation. It gets smaller. Right now, in 1943, the dollars we are using are only about three-quarters as big as when the European War started. The present dollar will only buy 75 cents' worth of the things that go into cost of living. Call it inflation, call it cost of living, call it shrinkage or anything you like; we are today using a 75-cent dollar. It will be worth less if inflation continues.

Farmers Failed to Get Clear

The result of it all was, as the Bureau of Agricultural Economics points out, that foreclosures during the 20's were 10 times the rate of before the war. The tragic thing was that the boom didn't last long enough for the farmers to get clear of old debts, before the collapse caught them off base in the new depression. The average drop in farm values was one third in the Midwest and one half in the Mountain States.

You can see the moral without going any further. Are we going to have the same kind of boom again? Already speculative land companies are operating. Sometimes as you watch the Farm Bloc operating in Congress, it seems that its sole intent is to have the 1914-1920 experience all over again, and to repeat the kind of thing that wiped out Farmer Smith, up the bend.

The Country Speaks: Boston

A Program for Averting Race Riots ..... ***By a Group of Citizens***

A non-partisan citizens mass meeting, sponsored by a large number of civic organizations, was held in Boston recently to hear reports of the racial unrest, which has been sweeping American cities. The meeting adopted a program designed to ensure that race riots between Negroes and Whites do not break out in Boston, and expressed the hope that other cities with large Negro populations would take similiar steps. The text of the program is reproduced herewith as an aid to public discussion of this problem.

We reaffirm the historic principles of equality, justice and fair play which have been long associated with interracial relations in Boston. We feel that these principles are more important in their application today than ever before because of the critical importance of sound racial relations in the national as well as international field. Toward this end, we adopt the following recommendations and strongly urge positive action upon them by the proper authorities:

1. **Housing:** There is a serious housing segregation problem in Boston, although some progress has been made at some points. We earnestly urge our responsible city authorities that this segregation be eliminated, particularly in public housing facilities. It is significant Life Magazine reported there were no riots in mixed neighborhoods in Detroit, but that all of the recent disorder occurred in wholly white or colored neighborhoods. There is no place in America for any kind of ghetto.

2. **Armed Services:** Boston is an excellent place for starting the integration of Negroes into the armed forces. It was Boston which broke down prejudice against Negro troops by forming the 54th Regiment in the Civil War. We are proud today that colored men and women fill their quota in the armed services, so far as numbers go. But they need their proper share of officers. And the main step ahead—that of ending completely the pattern of segregation in the armed forces—can and should start here.

3. **Public Service:** We feel that the government service and government-controlled industry have a particular responsibility to the citizens to assure them a fair and equal opportunity to employment, advancement and equal pay for equal work. In this connection we wish to point out that there is a glaring lack of such opportunity in the public utilities of the Commonwealth. Private enterprise likewise has the responsibility of extending to the workers of all races that same equality of opportunity which it in turn expects from the community in the form of freedom of enterprise.

4. **Labor:** We urge the unions to undertake complete elimination of discrimination on the job to assure full opportunity for upgrading, and full utilization of skills commensurate with each individual's ability. In this connection, we wish to point out that churches and civic groups have a similar responsibility.

5. **Education:** We urge that institutions of higher learning study and correct the prejudiced and inaccurate teaching of Negro History, and give proper emphasis to the contribution of colored people to Art, Science, Literature, and American culture, etc. We urge upon public school authorities the importance of teaching these facts especially in the lower grades where the attitudes of children are formed.

6. **Police Power:** A Federal Government investigation has confirmed that police brutality contributed much to the Detroit riots. It is extremely important that this shall not be repeated here. We urge that a well-formulated, detailed policy for the conduct of police in case of racial incidents be forthrightly declared. It is important that the police understand their obligation to protect the civil rights of minorities at all cost. This assurance of fair policing will serve to prevent incidents, as well as minimize them if and when they occur.

7. **Press and Radio:** The press and radio have a responsibility to eliminate the practice of identifying criminals by race, or in carrying inflammatory or exaggerated reports of incidents involving racial minorities. The press has the further responsibility of encouraging better understanding through the news and editorial columns.

8. We recognize that the race situation in Boston is not inflammatory. In the matter of recreation facilities, for example, whose lack was an important cause of the Detroit rioting, we are happy to assert that this is not a serious problem in Boston, although there is room for improvement. Furthermore a fine spirit prevails among most thinking Bostonians whenever they are asked to declare themselves on a racial question. But our good fortune in this City is no cause for leaving racial problems stagnant. Boston can asstume national leadership in the field of practical civic action. And in following the suggestions in this program, we can square ourselves with our civic conscience, and give practical effect to our democratic beliefs that all men were created equal, and to our religious beliefs that "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

To Change the Subject:

Glacial Snow on the Summits ..... ***By Wyona Dashwood***

My friend, writing from Breckenridge under Colorado's Hoosier Pass, asks if I know "that here it is July and the snow isn't off the range and won't get off if it doesn't hurry, and that the aspens are still drawings of pale green." There was glacial snow on the summits of the Ten Mile Range when we were there in May, and that Saturday night all three stoves in the little mountain house made of logs that look as though they had been steeped in richest amber honey were humming with the pleasure of good inner warmth for an outer world hushed in a chill dream under the bright moon and the pristine splendor of Peak Eight. Only the sound of the fires whispering to the house and the house whispering to the fires overlaid the talk that night in the upper reaches of the Continent.

The town that now has less than 500 people, but once was the center of a group of gold camps with a population of 8,000, lies 125 miles within the Rockies from Colorado Springs. It is a distance that fills the heart and eyes as one mounts the old Indian trail across the Divide to Wilkerson Pass that reveals the lush length of South Park with its mighty encirclement of peaks that are a heaven-reaching rim of blue and silver. That is a long, wide acreage of self-perpetuating pasturage watered from the high snows and year-by-year provendering its herds of horses and fine cattle and Biblical-looking legions of sheep.

Belle Turnbull, who has made the Great Divide her poetic locale, has drawn the picture in exactitude in her "Word About a Place":

The tail of your eye, your nostril knows the ombre
Of what was here. You know a stand of timber,
Stout, having purple cones ambered with resin
That roared along this chimney. And you know
The smell of gold in a hole, perverse and somber.

Five hewn logs be added in moss and mallow,
A pride of spruces in an unroofed still-house
Under a three-faced peak; a name on granite;
A scrap or two from the junk of an old head.
And into the tail of your eye comes up the shadow.
But the words have not pierced through, they have not found you.
For a town bleached at the head of a high valley,
For what was first, out of the turf returning,
Out of the springs, out of the strong rock,
Never the words. Only the wind warned you.

It was wonders all the way of the journey to the village that has weathered its 84-year-old mining boom history with a flavor and color that made one pause a hundred times along its brief Main Street, fresh in the morning and the implacably white mountain beginning its rise beyond with an effervescent streak of young green aspen growth.

Little smokes curled from the chimneys as one walked and looked, and two men at the "gas" station talked of the night's rain, and the county courthouse with its proud-rearing yellow dome was as smug a center of government as could be seen in the range of States.

The high hills opposite were etched with the spill of slag from old abandoned mines, but The Country Boy was making a good pay roll for the present, however much a come-down from the days when this was the richest placer-mining field in Colorado with 50 miles of ditches and flumes to get the water to the diggings. We drove up French Creek gulch to one of the abandoned dredges disintegrating in its crystal pool under a one-time teeming boarding house that was made of such logs it looked as though it had been hewn of bronze. All of this has had stirring description in "Goldboat," the poem that Miss Turnbull has made an opus of the placer-mining territory.

Miss Turnbull was there in the house at the side of Breckenridge, and her New England-blue eyes had the same grand unabashment at the daily sight of magnificence beyond her windows as the clouds that drift across those massive mountain shoulders, seemingly of the moment, yet utterly belonging to the long and unrelenting majesty that is there.

Revolutionary Plan Outlined for British Colonies

Commons hears Stanley chart program to share say on Empire with 'have-not' nations.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 17—The House of Commons has heard a revolutionary plan outlined by the British Government for international co-operation in colonial administration.

This plan would give the say in colonial affairs not only to nations with colonial territories, but also to other nations without territories but with major strategic or economic interests in the regions concerned.

The plan strikes at the roots of a vital issue between the "have" and "have-not" nations. That issue was one of the grievances which the Nazis built up and which led to the present war.

Now that the British Government has officially accepted the ideal that other nations should be co-opted in solving British colonial problems, it means that a reformed Germany or Italy should in the course of time see its "have-not" grievance removed without resort to aggressive means to acquire dependent territories.

Pressure on the British Government both from British members of Parliament and from the United States undoubtedly has been a contributory cause of this new statement of British policy of such far-reaching significance being announced at the present stage of postwar planning. Actually, Colonial Minister Col. Oliver Stanley followed an unusual course in the Commons debate of announcing this major Government decision not in his opening address at the beginning of the debate but in the closing summing up, when the time limit prevented all but cursory discussion.

In fact, the British Government is as adamant as ever even that administration of British colonies is primarily the affair of the British. There is no reversal of the Churchill pronouncement, "what we have, we hold" in respect of the colonies. Most of the British people wholeheartedly back that pronouncement in so far as it means that the British have no intention of renouncing their responsibilities in the gigantic task of postwar rehabilitation of their colonies and preparing them for self-government.

Concession to Progressives

The question on which there have been differences between the British Government and a considerable section of British people is on the extent to which Britain should now define its readiness to invite other nations to co-operate in solving colonial problems. And Colonel Stanley's statement indicates the Government is making an important concession to the more progressive view in both Britain and the United States.

Colonel Stanley, reading carefully from manuscript, made this statement in behalf of the greatest colony-owning power of all time: "The developments of modern transport and modern communications have brought close together vast areas which before were widely separated.

"Many of their problems today can be solved only in co-operation, for problems of security, of transport, of economics, of health, etc., transcend the boundaries of political units.

"The Government therefore would welcome the establishment of machinery which will enable such problems to be discussed and solved by common efforts.

"What it has in mind is the possibility of establishing commissions for certain regions. These commissions would comprise not only states with colonial territories in the region, but also other states which have in the region a major strategic or economic interest."

Colonel Stanley indicated that while each state would remain responsible for the administration of its own territory, the commission would provide effective and permanent machinery for consultation and collaboration.

Self-Government Policy

In this earlier speech to the Commons, Colonel Stanley reaffirmed the goal of British colonial policy as self-government for all territories. He disclosed the most far-reaching plans yet evolved by the British Government for enabling the colonies to make a success of self-government. He named two essential prerequisites—economic betterment and educational advance.

Colonel Stanley especially stressed higher and adult education as being most urgent for colonial emancipation. He outlined an ambitious scheme of university education for colonial peoples in their own lands. A form of "intellectual Lease-Lend" is envisaged for intimate association between British and colonial universities.

A dominant part in colonial-university development, Colonel Stanley said, should be played less by the Government than by corporate institutions of the learned world. To this end, two commissions are to be set up—one under the distinguished scholar and Judge, Mr. Justice Asquith, and the other to deal more specifically with West Africa under the chairmanship of Col. Walter Elliot, former Minister in several British governments and one of the most intelligent postwar planners in Conservative Party ranks.

The British Government has plans, too, for an advance in primary education. But it is contended that the impulse must come primarily from the people themselves. But full use is to be made of such a modern educational stimulous a sthe movie screen and it will be impressed on the native people that education comes as much from active participation in their own public affairs as from classrooms.

As Colonel Stanley reminded the House of Commons, trade unionism and collective bargaining are being fostered in the colonies by the British, notwithstanding these are tricky weapons to hand over to the natives.

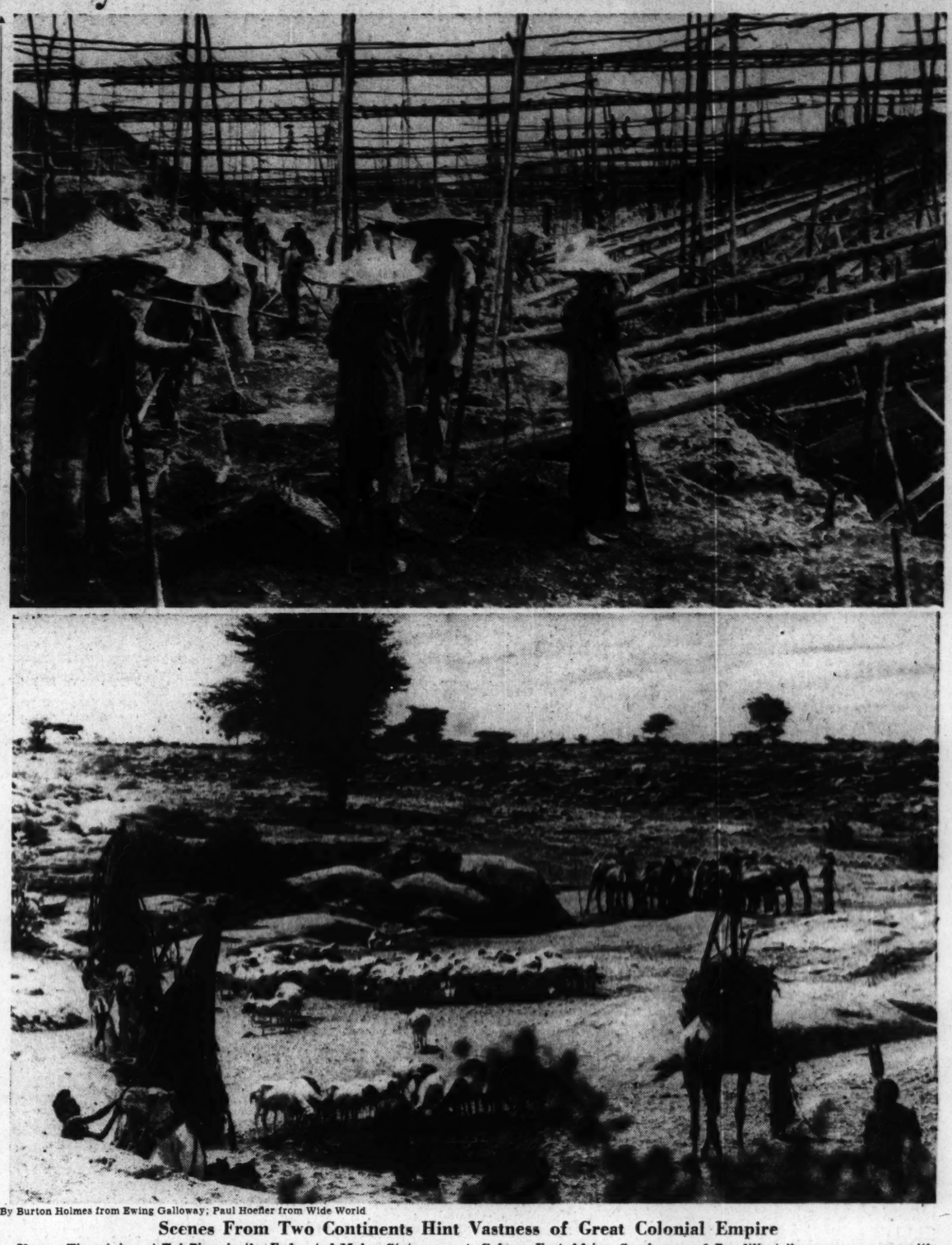
Of the economic future of the colonies, Colonel Stanley recalled the Colonial Development and Welfare Act passed in 1940, the aim of which is to provide initial stimulus and funds for the development not only of colonial agriculture but of industry as well. Private as well as Government capital will be needed, the Colonial Minister said. But he affirmed that private investment needed close scrutiny and control.

No "get-rich-quick" policy for British business interests would be tolerated in the future, Colonel Stanley said.

One vital aim of the colonial economy will be to see that colonial communities in the future get their proper share of the profits of enterprise.

That is recognized here, however, as easier said than done. In the debate, several members called for an end of private ownership by white people of the natural resources of the colonies. Otherwise, they claimed, economic development in the interest of the native peoples would be held up. Sir Richard Acland, leader of the newly formed Common Wealth Party, put the matter bluntly when he said that Nigeria was owned by Lever Brothers (giant soap and oil-product firm) and Malaya was virtually the property of rubber and tin companies till the Japanese annexed it. The British people won't in a hurry forget the disclosures which came out of Malaya as a result of Japanese aggression. They will take a more lively interest, too, in the colonial activities of British businessmen, who in the past have been renowned for the speed with which they amassed a fortune in the East and same home to spend it on British golf courses during a lengthy spell of retirement.

On the other hand, responsible quarters are anxious to avoid the other extreme of handing over colonial control too soon. The recent Bribery Commission's findings in Ceylon provide a case in point. Five native-elected members of the State Council were found guilty of accepting bribes. Three European members also resigned, but the Commission drew sharp distinction between the Europeans who indulged in bribery on a small scale and native members who did it on a large scale.



By Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway; Paul Hoefler from Wide World

Scenes From Two Continents Hint Vastness of Great Colonial Empire

Upper: Tin mining at Tai Ping, in the Federated Malay States, one of the world's principal centers for tin mining. Some of the largest tin mines in the world are in Malaysia. Lower: A scene at the remote desert water hole of Laisamis in the Great Kaisut Desert, in Kenya Colony, East Africa. Samburu and Rendille tribesmen are seen with their flocks of sheep and goats and their "ships of the desert." Tribes come from hundreds of miles away to this water hole.

British Block Film Monopoly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 17—The British Government has checked the development of a monopoly in the film industry here by the exchange of two letters, read to the House of Commons this week by Mr. Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade carefully watches all monopolistic tendencies in industry, and lately received a report from one of its organizations called the Films Council that the British film business was falling under the control of the well-known capitalist, Mr. J. Arthur Rank. Mr. Rank controls Gaumont-British and Odeon Cinemas, which display films to 7,000,000 persons in 600 halls every week, as well as big studios at Denham, Pinewood, Shepherds Bush, and Islington. Besides the circuits controlled by Mr. Rank, there is in Britain only one other extensive chain of cinemas, the Associated British Picture Corporation, of which the chief shareholder is a woman, Mrs. Maxwell, and lately it seemed likely that this also was going to come under Mr. Rank's control.

Mr. Dalton called Mr. Rank into consultation as a result of which Mr. Rank and Mr. Dalton have exchanged letters giving assurance that Mr. Rank wont acquire further cinema interests without permission of the Board of Trade. In addition, guarantees have been given that shares of the Associated British Picture Corporation will not be sold without consulting the Board of Trade.

Mr. Rank is a foremost exponent of the theory that British interests should be paramount in the British film trade. He is vigorously opposed to tendencies which bring it under foreign influences. As seen here, the British Government has taken a step towards preventing a monopoly in the film industry, but has not tackled the problem of building it up on a firm national basis.

Morale of Axis Soldiers: Nazis Hope, Italians Mope

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, July 17—Is German morale still standing up despite recent setbacks and do Axis troops still cherish the belief of final victory?

At least a partial answer to these questions which will affect the length of the war very greatly may be supplied by the attitude of many thousands of Axis prisoners recently taken in the Middle East. Although their conclusions may be disputed by other authorities, some observers here who have had the opportunity recently to contact these prisoners maintain that Axis morale is now being crucially tested.

There is a strong suggestion that large numbers of German officers and men still pin hopes on an Axis victory in Russia this summer, believing that such a victory would make the Axis unconquerable in Europe. If this is so, some persons here predict that German failure to liquidate the Russian front this year would deal a staggering blow to the morale of the Nazi fighting man.

Tentative conclusions as to the thinking of German prisoners have special interest, since it is widely supposed that these men have much the same opinion on the war's course as those held by their fellows still fighting on the Continent of Europe.

So great is the importance which some Germans now in custody here attach to a summer victory in Russia that any Nazi failure in the Soviet Union might seriously shake their belief in Germany's ability to avoid defeat. Although interested in the fate of Sicily, the Germans are seen to have expected its conquest by the Allies and do not attach great significance thereto, pointing out that the Allies have not yet come into contact with the main Axis continental defenses.

While it always is necessary to remember that the Nazis merely may be repeating what they have been told to repeat in the event of capture, there is reason to believe many officers and men actualy are convinced the Germans will knock out Russia this year. They assert this would enable Berlin to transfer the bulk of the German Army to Western Europe, greatly complicating the Anglo-American task and according to them increasing the possibility of a stalemate which would leave Germany in possession of the European Continent.

One significant change in German thinking during the past few months is the admission now that Africa is definitely lost to the Axis and that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel no longer is able to rescue it. The power of Nazi propaganda was shown by the fact that even when the Axis was driven back to the gates of Tunis and Bizerte, thousands of prisoners apparently believed Marshal Rommel would pull a last-minute trick from his bag and sweep back in Africa to Egypt.

Persons who have contacted Germans in this area have noticed a difference between officers and men regarding Naziism. The average soldier is not found to be a fanatical Nazi, merely considering he is fighting for the Fatherland, whereas many officers appear still to revere Hitler as an infallible superman. Both officers and soldiers seem war-weary but still uncowed.

If the attitude of the Italian prisoners is similar to that felt throughout the peninsula, then the Fascist Party has a desperate job ahead of it. A surprising number of Italians freely predict Allied conquest of Italy and the fate of Pantelleria only confirmed this belief. What is more, many prisoners appear unmoved at the prospect of an Italian defeat, believing this is a requisite preliminary to peace for the homeland.

The Italian officer, unlike his German counterpart, is not inclined to think deeply about the whys and wherefores of Axis setbacks. Thus, Italians appear anxious to forget about the experiences at the front, whereas numerous German officers are interested and concerned about the sudden Axis collapse in Tunisia. These Germans know they had enough weapons to keep on fighting and are troubled by the unexpected breakdown—something they had thought never to see in Hitler's Army.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 1,040,750
1943 volume to date 184,535,710
1942 volume to date 56,756,561

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	52.9	Prev. day	52.9
Month ago	50.5	Year ago	36.9
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	61½	61½	61½	— ⅛
Adams Exp (1.15g)	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	2	47	47	47	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Alb&Sus 7.45g †	50	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
Allegheny Corp	15	2⅛	2⅞	3	
Allegheny pf xw	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
Alleg pf 5.50 ww	9	27⅛	27	27¼	+ ⅛
Allegh Lud 5.70g	8	30¼	29⅝	29¾	+ ¼
Alleg & West 6 †	10	73½	73½	73½	+3
Allied Mills 1g	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Allied Strs .45g	2	13¾	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	4	90¾	90¾	90⅞	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1½g	12	41½	41	41	+ ½
Alpha P Cem ½g	9	23	22⅝	22⅝	
Am Ag Chem 1.20	2	30¾	30	30	— ¼
Am Airlines 1½a	2	73	72¼	72¾	— ¼
Am Bank N .40g	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Am Bank N pf 3 † 100		18½	18½	18⅝	
Am Bosch (1.4ae)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	26	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Am Can pf (7) †	10	180¼	180¼	180½	— ⅛
Am Car & Fdy 2g	16	38⅜	37¾	38⅛	— ⅛
Am C&F pf 105ag	2	78	78	78	
Am Ch & Ch (1g)	3	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
Am Chicle (4a) †	50	110¾	110	110¾	+ ⅝
Am Cryst Sug ½g	4	16	15⅝	16	
Am Export L (1g)	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Am & For Power	15	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Am & FP 2 pf	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
Am-Haw SS 1½g	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	—1
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	68	68	68	— ⅛
Am Ice	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	
Am Locomotive	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Am Loco pf 3½	1	107	106⅝	106⅝	+ ⅛
Am M & Fdy .40g	6	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	8	24	23½	23½	—1
Am News 1.80 †	50	32¼	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Light	3	3⅝	3½	3½	
Am P & L 5& pf	3	41¼	41	41¼	— ⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	12	38¼	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅛
Am Rad&S S .50g	25	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Am Rolling M .40g	9	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Am R M pf 4½g †110		67¾	67¾	67¾	— ⅛
Am Safety Raz ½g	1	14½	14½	14½	
Am Smelt&R (2)	15	43⅜	42⅝	42⅝	— ½
Am Smelt pf 7 †	40	156½	156	156	— ½
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	1	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+ ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	+ ½
Am Tel & Tel (9)	7	156⅞	156½	156⅞	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco B (3a)	2	63¼	63¼	63¼	
Am Tob pf (6) †	50	145¾	145½	145¾	
Am Type Fdrs ½g	4	11½	11½	11½	
Am Viscose 1½g	7	47	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	120	120	120	
Am Water Works	19	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Woolen	4	8½	8	8	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (4½)	1	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
Am Zinc L & S	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Am Z pr pf 3¾ak	1	50½	50½	50½	— ¼
Anaconda Cop (1g)	18	28¼	28	28⅛	— ⅛
Anac W&C 1½ag †	80	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Anchor Hock .30g	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
Armour 1ll	22	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Armour 1ll pr pf	2	63	62¾	62¾	— ¼
Armour 1ll pf †	40	67	65½	65½	—2½
Armstrong Cork ½g	4	31¾	28⅝	28⅜	— ¼
Arnold Const (½g)	3	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
Asso DG 1pf 6	10	95¼	95¼	95¼	— ¼
Assd DG 2pf 7 †	40	90	90	90	
Atch T & SF 4½g	10	64	63¼	63¼	+ ¼
Atch T&S F pf (5)	2	88½	88½	88½	— ⅞
Atl Coast L 1½g	1	34½	34½	34½	
Atl G & W I (3g)	2	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
Atl G&WI pf 21½g	1	56	56	56	
Atl Refining (.30g)	2	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
Atl Refing pf 4 †	5	111	111	111	
Atlas Corp (1ag)	12	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Atlas Pow 1½g †230		68¾	68½	68½	
Austin Nichols	7	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Aviation Co (.10g)	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾g	5	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	1	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Barber Asphalt	1	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	2	18½	18½	18½	
Bath Iron Wks (2g)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Beatrice Cream 1a	1	33	33	33	
Beech Creek (2) †	30	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem (.80)	1	11½	11½	11½	
Bell Aircraft (1g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Bendix Aviat 1½ag	14	37½	37	37½	+ ⅛
Benef In L (.60g)	5	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Beth Steel (3g)	4	64⅞	64½	64¾	— ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	4	35½	35⅛	35½	— ⅛
Black&Decker 1.60	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	2	10¾	10½	10½	
Boeing Airpl (1g)	7	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
Bond Stores 1.60	3	28⅞	28½	28⅝	
Borden Co (.60g)	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
Borg-Warner 1.60	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
Bridgeport Br 1½g	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
Briggs Mfg (2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Bristol-Myers .90g	1	43¼	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 1½g	4	17¾	17½	17½	
Brunswick-Bal ½ag	4	19½	19½	19½	— ½
Bucyrus-Erie 1½g	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	1	115	115	115	+ ½
Budd Mfg	14	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	310	111⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+ ½
Budd Wheel (1½g)	13	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Buffalo Forge .90g	2	17½	18½	18½	
Bullard Co (1g)	2	22¾	22	22	— ½
Bulova Watch (2)	3	35	34⅞	35	+1
Burling Mills .70g	5	31	30¾	31	+ ⅜
Bur- Add Mach .60	4	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
Bust. TB pf1¾ak †	20	37½	37½	37½	—1
Butler Bros .30g	4	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1.40	2	28½	28	28	— ¾
Butte Cop&Z ½ae	3	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Calif Pack (1½)	1	29⅞	29	29⅞	+ ¼
Can Sou Ry 3 †	1	37	37	37	
Canadian Pacific	7	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Cap Adm pf (3) †	1	47	47	47	
Care C & O (5) †	230	56	55¾	55¾	— ⅛
Carriers & Gen .20	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Carpenter Stl 1½ag	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
Catervil Tractor 2	4	54¼	53½	54¼	+1¼
Celotex Corp (1g)	2	14¼	14	14	
Celotex pf1 new †	120	28	20½	20½	
Cent Aguirre 1½g	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
Cent RR NJ	7	15¾	15¼	15½	+ ¼
Cent V Sug 2½ag	1	21¼	21¼	21½	+ ½
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	39	39	39	
Certain-teed Pd	260	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Chain Belt (1½g)	10	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Champ P&F pfd †	2	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
Checker Cab	10	31¼	30¾	31¼	+1¼
Ches & Ohio (3)	10	48⅞	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	1	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Chi&E I A 1.50g	3	14¾	14½	14¾	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	10	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 1?ak	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ½
Chi Mail Order ½ae	1	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
Chi P T ev pf 3(1)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
Chrysler Corp 1½g	5	83¼	83	83¼	
City Ice & F 1.20	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
City Invest	20	52	52	52	— ¾
Clev Grap Br (1g)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37¾	— ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	5	43	43	43	— ⅛
Coca-Cola (3)	1	120	120	120	+ ¼
Colgate-Palm-P ½g	3	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Col-P-P pf4¼g †	60	109¼	108½	109¼	+ ¼
Collins & Aik	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
Col & South †	80	11	11	11	
Col & So 1pf †	80	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ½ag	5	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
Col Gas & Elec .60g	2	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
Col Br cast B .60g	2	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon (4)	1	98½	98½	98½	
Colum G & E	11	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	4	74¼	74	74	+ ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	2	41¼	41	41	— ⅛
Comi Invest Tr (3)	2	43½	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .30g	7	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
Com'wlth & South	16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Com & Sou pf (3k)	1	66½	66½	66½	+ ½
Conwith Ed 1.05g	5	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
Con C sr pf 6½g †	10	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
Cons Coppermin	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	8	24½	23¾	24	
Cons Edison pf (5)	3	104¾	104½	104½	+ ⅛
Consol Film Ind	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Cons Vultee (1g)	10	17½	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Container Corp 1ag	2	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛
Cont Baking 1ag	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Cont Can (1ag)	2	75	35	35	— ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .45g	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	4	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	81½	81½	81½	
Cont Motors .30g	43	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Cont Steel (1½g)	3	27	27	27	
Copperweld Stl .80	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Cra'wf S pf 2½ †	50	50½	50½	50½	— ⅛
Crw Exch 2.40 †240		47	47	47	+ ⅛
Curt Prod (2.60)	3	58	58	58	— ⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	8	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	7	40⅝	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Del Lack & West	14	8⅝	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
Den & Rio GW pf	21	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Det Edison .90g	12	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	90	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Diam Match 1¼g	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	
Diam Match pf1½g	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	
Dixie C A 2½ †	80	44¼	44¼	44¼	
Domelqines h1.20g	3	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5a	2	64⅞	64⅝	64⅞	+ ⅛
Dow Chem (3)	1	144½	144½	144½	+ ⅛
Dresser Mfg 1g	5	32	32	32	—1
Drunkil Im	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
du Pont deW (2g)	4	157½	157¼	157¼	— ⅛
du Pont pf (4½g)	2	127	1	67⅛	127
DuoLight 1pf 5 †	10	120	120	120	
Eastern Air L	1	41	41	41	— ½
Eastern Roll Mill	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
E Kodak pf 6 †	20	179	179	179	
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	45	45	45	+ ½
El Auto-Lite 1g	2	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	
Elec Boat (½g)	6	11¾	11¾	11¾	
El Power &Lt	8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	6	67	65½	67	+3
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	10	72¼	71	72	+2½
El Storage Bat (2)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	1	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
Endicott-John (3)	1	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
Eng Pub Service	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Eq PS 5& pf 6 †	67	90	89¾	90	+1
Equit Off Bldg	10	11	11	11	
Erie RR (1½g)	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Erie RR ct 1½g	2	13	13¾	13¾	
Erie RR pf A (5)	1	51½	51½	51½	— ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl ¼ag	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Evans Products	18	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1	1	39½	39¼	39¼	— ¼
FedL&Traction¾ag	1	18½	18½	18½	
Fed L&T pf (6) †	50	104	104	104	— ½
Fed M Truck .20g	3	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	2	25	25	25	— ⅛
Fed D S pf 4¼a †	1	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	+ ⅞
Fid P Fire 1.1.60a	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	
Firest T&R pf 6	1	111½	111½	111½	—1
Firest T&R 1½ag	21	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ⅜
Flintkote pf4½a †	2	108½	108¾	108½	
Flintkote ½ag	19	21½	20⅞	21⅜	+ ½
Food Mach .70g	4	48¼	48	48	+ ¼
Foster Wheeler	4	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Fost Wh pf 1½ †	10	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	3	12	11	11	
Freeport Sulph (2)	5	37⅜	37	37	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
Fruehauf T pf 5 †310		108	107¾	108	
Gabriel Co .(20g)	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Gair (Robert) 1ae	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind ½ag	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Gaylord Cont 1½a	1	14	14	14	
Gen Baking .45g	2	8¾	8½	8½	
Gen Bronze .30g	2	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
Gen Cable	7	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Gen Cab'e A	2	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Gen Cb pf 5½ak †	60	94	94	94	— ¼
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	10	138¼	138¼	138¼	— ¼
Gen Elec (1.40)	9	39	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.20g	2	43⅞	43½	43⅞	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Gen Mills 5 pf5 †	10	135	135	135	
Gen Motors (1g)	8	55½	55⅜	55½	
Gen Out Advert	2	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Out Ad A	5	31	30½	31	+1
Gen Prec Eq 1½g	2	22	22	22	— ¼
Gen Pub Service	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Gen Real&Util	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .60g	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
Gen Shoe ¾ag	5	15	15	15	
Gen S C pf 4½ak †	230	89½	87	87	—1½
Gen T & Rub 1½g	3	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Gillette S R pf 5	1	72½	72½	72½	
Gimbel Bros (.15g)	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Gobel Brew (.20)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Goodrich (BF) 1½g	2	41¼	41	41¼	— ⅛
Goodyear Tire 1½ag	7	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅛
Goth Hosiery (¼ae)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	22	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
Grand Union	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
Granite C S 17½ag	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	6	31¾	31	31¾	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 1½ag	1	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	
Green (H L) (2a)	3	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp (1)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	2	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Hall Print (1)	6	18	17¾	17¾	
Herb-Walker 1½g	7	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust .15g	4	9	9	9	
Hayes Mfg	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl 5 †	410	110	109½	110	+1
Heime (GW) 3½g	1	68	68	68	
Hercules Motors 1	6	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Hercules Powd (1g)	5	83½	83	83	— ½
Hercules P pf 6 †	10	135	135	135	—1
Hires (CE) (1.20)	2	23¾	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
Hollander&Son ¾ag	9	17½	16⅝	17½	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar (1)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Homestake Mining	9	39¾	39¼	39½	
Houd-Hersh B 1ag	13	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
Houston Oil	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
Hudson & Man	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Hudson Bay (½2)	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Hudson Motor	2	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	4	2	2	2	
Illinois Central	3	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
Ill Central pf	1	31	31	31	July16
Indpls P&L .90g	7	19	19	19	+ ¼
Indus Rayon (2)	2	43½	43⅜	43½	+ ¼
Inger-Rand (3g)	5	96¼	96	96¼	+ ¼
Inland Steel (2g)	3	77½	77½	77½	
Inspirat C Cop ½ag	7	14	13⅝	13⅝	July16
Insurance ct (.20)	3	8½	8½	8½	
Intercham Cp 1.60	5	37	37	37	— ⅛
Intercon Rubber 1a	1	8½	8½	8½	
Interlake Iron ½ag	16	9¾	9¾	9¾	July16
Int. Harvester (2)	3	73¼	72½	72½	—1½
Int Harv pf (7) †	20	174½	174½	174½	
Int Hydro-Elec A	3	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
Int Miner&Ch ¼ag	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Int Mining	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	July16
Int Nick Can (2)	15	33⅞	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Int Nick C pf 7 †	40	136½	136½	136½	July16
Int Paper	22	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	July16
Int Pap pf (5)	2	61½	61½	61½	+ ⅛
Int Ry pf 1¼ak †	20	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	+ ⅛
Int Salt (1g)	2	39¾	39	39⅜	+ ⅛
Int Shoe (1.80)	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	29	5	4¾	4¾	
Int T & T pf ct	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Island Crk Coal 1a	1	31	31	31	+ ½
Jewel Tea (1)	2	35½	35¼	35½	
Johns-Manville 1g	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	
Jones&L Stl 1½g	8	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	
Kalam St&F (.60)	4	18¼	18	18¼	
Kan City South	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Kaufmann pf 5 †	5	102½	102½	102½	+ ⅛
Kelsey-H B 1½g	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
Kennecott Cp 1g	28	54	52½	52½	
Keystone S&W 1ag	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Kresge (SS) (½2g)	1	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Kress (SN) (1.60)	2	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
Kroger Grocery (2)	2	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
Lacledo Gas †	10	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Radio C of A .20g	5	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
Radio pf (3½g)	1	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
Radio-Keith-Orph	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Radio-K-O pf2k †	130	67¾	66½	66½	—1
Rayonier I pf (2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Reading 1 pf 2	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ¼
Reis R&Co 1pf †	10	75	75	75	+1
Reming Rand ¾ag	6	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
Repub Steel (1½g)	13	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
Rep Stl cvpf 6 †	50	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
Rep Steel pf A 6	1	85¾	85¾	85¾	
Revere Cop & Br	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
Reynolds Met 1½ag	22	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅛
Reyn M pf 5½ †	10	91	91	91	
Reynolds T B 1.40	9	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	
Richfield Oil (½2g)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Ruberoid (.30g)	3	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
Safeway Stores (3)	5	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅛
St Joseph Lead 1g	3	34½	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
St L-San Fran	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
St L-San Fran pf	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Savage Arms ½ag	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Schenley Distil 1g	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Seaboard Air Line	72	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
Sheb Air Line pf	14	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛
Sears Roebuck (3)	3	84	83¾	83¾	+ ⅛
Sharon Stl Co ½ag	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
Sharp&Dohme ¼ag	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Shattuck (FG).40	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Simmons Co (1ag)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Sinclair Oil ½g	20	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Skelly Oil ¼ag	6	42½	42	42½	
Sless-Shef S 3g †	290	121	118	120½	+2½
Socony-Vacuum ½g	29	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
So Am G&P (.10g)	2	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
S'east Gyh L 2½g	1	26½	26½	26½	
Sou Cal Edis 2½g	3	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
Sou Nat Gas (1)	5	14¾	14½	14¾	— ⅛
Southern Pacific 1a	15	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
Southern Ry (2g)	10	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Spark Withing¼ag	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Sperry Corp 1½g	6	29⅜	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
Spicer Mfg pfA3 †	50	57¾	57¾	57¾	
Spiegel Inc	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Stand Brands .10g	28	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Std Brands pf4½	1	115¼	115¼	115½	+2½
Stand Gas & El	9	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
Std G&E $4 pf	4	3¾	3½	3¾	
Std G&E $7 pr pf	4	33½	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
Stand Oil Cal .85g	12	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅛
Stand Oil Ind (1)	2	38	38	38	+ ⅛
Stand Oil NJ 1a	24	59⅜	58⅝	59	+ ½

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Dairy Group Sharply Hits Federal Policy

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—The nation's dairy production is declining and a shortage of milk supplies impends, the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation said today, declaring that the Administration's wartime program "has been creating scarcity rather than abundance of dairy products."

The federation's board of directors at the close of a two-day special meeting yesterday in a resolution declared that centralized government price control and subsidy policies "are destroying the national balance and normal function of economic forces."

Cuts Dairy Income

"The Administration has allowed prices of dairy products to lag behind the prices of such alternative products as hog and beef cattle," the resolution said. "As a result, the income of dairy people is much lower than the income of those other groups. The greater the trend in certain sections toward specialization in the production of milk, the smaller has been farm income.

"When to this situation has been added the scarcity of feeds and other increased costs, it will be understood why production of pork and beef is increasing."

A program of restoring equity of income, putting dairy prices on competitive relation with hogs and beef cattle, would require an increase of income to dairy farmers of approximately $700,000,000 annually, the federation said.

"This increase may be attained by either rises in prices or by the subsidy method," the federation said, "but it must be attained if total milk production is to be sustained and public health assured."

Opposed to Subsidies

However, the organization, which spokesmen said represents 350,000 dairy farm families, reiterated its opposition to subsidy programs in connection with price rollbacks or in lieu of necessary price increases. The subsidy system, the federation said, "despite the attitude of Congress, will be securely fastened upon agriculture."

"We regret that the Administration has embarked upon this dangerous course," its resolution said, "We deplore the fact that our people, disliking subsidies, will inevitably be forced to accept them.

"But if subsidies come to be the rule, we warn the Federal authorities that not only must the general level of prices for all dairy commodities be lifted but inequalities which now prevail among various regions should be leveled out. The responsibility for doing this rests upon those who control prices or give subsidies."

Fire Secretary

R. G. Osgood

Manager of the Chicago service office of the Insurance Company of North America, named Fire Secretary at the company's head office in Philadelphia. Mr. Osgood, who has been with the company since 1927, succeeds Bradford Smith, Jr., who recently was made vice-president.

Need of Further Modification In Renegotiation Statute Seen

By George Erieson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Business and industry have occasion to experience some relief this week upon learning from Undersecretary of War Patterson that settlements of renegotiation of war contracts by the War Department Price Adjustment Board in the four-week period ended June 19 were reached with almost half as many as were reached in the 13 months ended May 22. This speeding up of legal processes bids fair to offset in part at least the criticism by industry that delays in closing up contracts would leave thousands of concerns unable to ascertain their final profits within the fiscal year. Prior to the recent spurt in clearing of contracts, it was figured that renegotiations of 1942 contracts at the then current rate would be going on beyond the year 1990.

Renegotiation, a subject on which business leaders are not altogether in accord, is a new procedure in enforced limitation of war profits. Prior to the enactment of the contract renegotiation act of April 28, 1942, this method of recapturing excessive profits was already in wide use and generally accepted by businessmen as a necessary though faulty method of keeping war earnings within bounds and forcing adherence to the precept that neither individuals nor corporations should get richer because of the war. No one could take exception to the aim of the Public Law 528, though there has been much carping since it went into effect. An amendment clarifying the regulations in October, 1942, has been followed by some rules and definitions issued jointly by Army, Navy, Maritime and Treasury Departments, and has done much to aid contractors in complying with the law.

Objections to the Law

The objections to renegotiation have by now become crystallized. Most important of these objections are: that it hurts incentive; it weakened the age-old sanctity of contracts; it placed vast power under bureaucratic control; it slowed up the war effort by requiring much attention by key men in the negotiations; it penalized young, growing industries needing to build up adequate postwar reserves; it takes too long to clear cases thus keeping companies in the dark as to their real earnings.

The law has now been in operation 14 months and opposition to it, or to the principle it seeks to establish, has dwindled materially. Big business of the older, established category is much less concerned than the newer, rapidly expanded companies, such as the aircraft companies. Mr. Harry Woodhead, president of the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation, illustrates this viewpoint by the assertion that the aircraft industry will experience a recession after the war and that renegotiation penalizes it, since it does not or has not given it an opportunity to build up postwar reserves for reconversion.

The official attitude toward the foregoing complaint may be seen from the statement on working capital by Commander Norman L. McLaren, an accountant member of the Navy Department Price Adjustment Board. He said in the June Journal of Accountancy that "there is no justification for making a more liberal settlement with one contractor than with another having an equal performance record, merely because the first contractor is inadequately financed. . . . The principal reason why undercapitalized companies with large profits are unable to increase net worth out of earnings to an amount in line with enhanced volume is the terrific Federal tax burden upon companies which have small excess-profits credits."

Attitude of Big Business

The attitude of big business toward the renegotiation law may be seen from an excerpt from a resolution adopted by the National Association of Manufacturers in December, 1942. It says: "Companies engaged in war production now face the double jeopardy of income and excess profits taxes on the one hand, and on the other hand of such additional assessments as administrative agencies may determine under the renegotiation law. . . . In simple fairness the liability of companies should not be made contingent upon the application at different times of two separate statutes. Present uncertainties arising from application of these two laws seriously interfere with war production" and "may completely destroy the limitations already established in the tax law recently enacted by Congress."

Two proposals for changing the renegotiation law may be acted upon by the House Naval Affairs Committee which postponed its formal report on renegotiation, after a three weeks' review until Congress reconvenes in September. One of these was the recommendation by Lewis H. Brown, president of Johns-Manville Corp., that if a company, after all taxes and excess profits taxes, makes less than its normal peactime profits, it should not need to be renegotiated. This change, he felt, would screen out 85 per cent of the cases, leaving only 15 per cent to go before the adjustment boards. Otherwise, averred Mr. Brown, with 75,000 to 85,000 cases awaiting adjudication, the law was unworkable.

Small Business Critical

The other was advanced by Roger Williams, executive vice-president of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., whose plan included six points: That renegotiations be undertaken after taxes; that a substantial incentive be allowed for efficiency; that comparative cost data be made available to contractors; that contracts substantially completed before the Act was effective be eliminated from renegotiation; that credit be given to integrated companies which supply equipment from their own sources with only a single profit being charged to the ship; and finally that the postwar stability of the contractor be considered.

The case for smaller businessmen was succinctly put by Samuel B. Pettengill, former Congressman from Indiana. Mr. Pettengill's booklet indicts the renegotiation law as needless; productive of inequalities and uncertainties; operated at a "staggering cost"; that the savings enumerated were largely phony, since, "at least 81 per cent of the amount 'saved' by renegotiation" would have been taken up by taxes, and that it penalizes efficiency.

The national Small Business Men's Association of Akron, Ohio is bitter on the subject of renegotiation. Various contributors term the law unfair, vicious, making for uncertainty, not so effective as taxes in absorbing excessive profits; interferes tremendously with peacetime accounting; takes up too much valuable time; tends to cause producers to increase costs; impairs initiative and enterprise; pushes up costs; is bad for morale.

Reserves a Vital Question

The small businessmen's strictures, while more vehement than those of the big well-established concerns, are based on the apprehension that renegotiation plus excess profits taxes will take away so much of the surplus earnings that companies will be unable to reconvert to peace products and foster mass markets for the goods that could be produced from the tremendously expanded facilities now engaged in war work. The Truman Committee in its recommendations last March urged among other things the boosting of the present $100,000 exemption to $500,000, and provision for postwar reserves.

Other proposals are that renegotiation should be abolished in favor of an amended Federal income and exeess profits tax law, and one by Representative Norris Poulson of California that renegotiation be made on an after-tax basis and that the same costs and deductions be allowed for renegotiation as are allowed for income and excess profits tax purposes.

It seems practically certain that the demand by industry for changes in the law will make itself felt in the House Ways and Means Committee this fall. The question of reserves is a vital one. Upon them can depend the ability of industry to maintain a proper level of employment. Many big companies have already managed to set aside such reserves but the majority of the smaller ones need more "seed money" to finance a change over to peace. It is sound national policy to promote reasonable reserves in aid of maximum postwar employment.

Paper Supply Outlook Grave, Says A.P.P.A.

NEW YORK (AP)—Voicing a gloomy 1944 paper supply outlook, the American Paper and Pulp Association reported that pulpwood consumption for the first five months of 1943 was equal to 6,250,000 cords, while receipts in the same period amounted to only 5,465,000 cords, or a drain of 785,000 cords on inventories.

The association said that during 1942, a total of 16,700,000 cords of pulpwood were received by the domestic paper industry, while the estimated receipts for 1943 were set at about 14,000,000.

Unless greatly increased quantities of other fibrous materials became available, receipts in 1944 were estimated at 13,000,000 tons, compared with current demands of about 18,000,000 cords (a ton of peeled wood is about equivalent to a cord), the report said, and by next year inventories of pulpwood will probably be so reduced as to prohibit further withdrawals.

It was estimated in the report that unfilled orders by the end of this year would approximate 1,500,000 tons.

Although more paper is limited by the provisions of order M-241, this order will have little future effect, the association said, because pulpwood supplies will in the future so limit pulp production that paper production will automatically be controlled.

The association said the outlook was particularly dark for the consuming public as well as for mills dependent upon purchased pulp, while communities in New England, New York State and North Central states, which are totally dependent upon paper mills for existence, would be hard hit.

Solution of tightening supplies, the association said, would come with the production of an additional three or four million cords of wood, requiring approximately 20,000 woods laborers.

The newsprint situation was only slightly affected by the pulpwood survey, inasmuch as three-fourths of the newsprint used in the United States is manufactured in Canada.

Ending Another Nazi Monopoly

Girl inspector at the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company plant in Minneapolis uses microscope to check focal length of lens, which must be accurate within ten-thousandths of an inch.

U. S. Mass Production Methods Smash German Lens Monopoly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the outstanding results of World War I was the smashing of the German dye trust.

One of the outstanding results of World War II, as far as American business is concerned, will be the cracking of the German optical monopoly, according to leaders of the new industry that has sprung up almost overnight to supply America's armed forces with amazingly accurate sighting equipment.

Just as the shattering of the dye trust resulted in better and cheaper clothing and fabrics, the smashing of the Nazi monopoly of optical production is expected to result in many a United States firm producing precision cameras, telescopes and microscopes better and cheaper than any that came from the famed optical shops of Germany.

A German lens maker's eyes would pop with unbelief at the miracles of production that have been achieved since American industry and the Ordnance Department of the Army set out little more than two years ago to master the intricacies of lensmaking, in which the Germans have been leaders for nearly a century.

Young girls just out of school are making precision lenses after two days' training.

Complete gunsights, periscopes, telescopes and binoculars are coming off production lines like so many matchsticks.

Prisms to bend light and vision around corners are ground and polished by the thousands, yet tolerances are measured to 1/500,000ths of an inch in some cases.

The German craftsman would tell you that all of these things are impossible. He is the product of a system in which it takes 20 years to train a workman in the use of intricate lathes and precision assemblies. Each finished piece is hand-tailored, each part ground and polished to fit precisely into the completed instrument, all of which is probably the work of one man. Weeks, sometimes months, are consumed in such plants as the famed Carl Zeiss in making just one instrument.

Yet today every American gun, plane, tank, mortar, airplane, submarine or P-T boat is equipped with fire control instruments "Made in the U. S. A." These sighting instruments are every bit as good as any that ever came from the Zeiss shops.

The secret of mass production lies in breaking down into small and simple jobs each operation that goes to make the completed device. Instead of trying to train workmen to grind a lens, or to assemble a gunsight, American producers trained thousands of unskilled men and women to do just one small part of the whole job.

Companies like Nash-Kelvinator and Mergenthaler Linotype, accustomed to dealing in materials weighing tons, began assembling delicate instruments weighing as little as a few pounds, but each one built to the most precise tolerances.

Another outstanding example of these newcomers is the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company which is not only assembling fire control instruments, but also making the lenses and prisms to go in them. Until about two years ago this company had confined its activities to manufacture of automatic controls for heating, refrigeration and air conditioning—a field about as far removed from optics as imaginable. Today many innovations speeding production in the war-expanded optical trade owe their origination to the technicians of this company.

For instance, it was learned that glass was hard to clean on rainy days. This brought the realization that glass is hygroscopic—that is, it has the ability to absorb or release moisture depending upon atmospheric conditions. On days when the humidity was falling, moisture inside the glass came out and in so doing deposited minute particles of soluble salts on the surface. This made the glass relatively "tacky" and almost impossible to clean to the perfection required.

A humidity system was developed which automatically maintains the moisture content of the glass cleaning rooms constant at all times and for the first time in history makes possible production regardless of atmospheric conditions.

Because a speck of dust 1/10,000ths of an inch in diameter would look like a bomber if it lodged itself on the reticle or sighting piece of a gunsight, it is essential that fire control instruments be assembled in spotlessly clean rooms; that all dust be removed from the air by an elaborate air conditioning system; that workers wear specially laundered, lintproof smocks, and that completed lenses are never touched with anything but surgically and chemically cleaned forceps. These precautions help make it possible to assemble gunsights on a production line basis, regardless of outside weather conditions.

All in all it takes about a day for a lens to go through all operations, including inspection, and come out ready for a gunsight.

A. G. A. Warns Of Household Gas Shortages

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—The American Gas Association warned today that certain critical areas throughout the country might suffer cooking and heating gas shortages next winter unless all consumers practiced strict conservation.

The shortage was expected to hit household users of natural gas and gas made from oil and coal because of the great need of the armed forces and war industry for all types of fuel, A. G. A. said.

To inform householders how to save gas, many of the organization's 500 member companies soon will launch local advertising campaigns. A. G. A. represents 80 per cent of the gas industry.

Ways to Save

Consumers will be told that ways to save fuel and still keep warm next winter are:

1. Insulate to seal heat-leaks. Homes can be insulated now with the cost paid in 12 equal instalments starting Nov. 1, under Federal Housing Administration terms. Weather stripping and storm sash are easy to install by the homeowner himself, who also may be able to do some insulating.
2. Install storm windows to cut heat losses and help keep rooms at even temperature.
3. Have heating system inspected to get maximum efficiency.
4. Cook "one-dish" meals on top burners and whole meals in oven. Don't use running hot water for washing dishes or hands. Repair leaky faucets and heat no more water than necessary. Never leave door of refrigerator open, and cool cooked foods before placing there.
5. Avoid allowing tea kettles or open pots containing water to steam for long periods on top burners. Don't fill bathtubs to capacity with hot water. Don't use oven to heat kitchen.

If next winter is severe, natural gas shortages may occur in Ohio, western Pennsylvania, western New York, southern California, central areas of Missouri, Illinois and Indiana to northern Michigan, the eastern half of Kansas and the Missouri Valley from Kansas City to Minneapolis.

This would include cities such as Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Syracuse, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Los Angeles, San Diego, Detroit and St. Louis.

Other Scarcity Sections

Gas manufactured from coal and oil may be scarce in the Atlantic Coast States, Central and North-Central sections and Pacific Northwest, including the cities of Portland, Ore.; Seattle; Portland, Maine; Boston; Rochester, N. Y., New York; Baltimore and Milwaukee.

The gas industry last winter fostered a conservation advertising program which, it was calculated, saved 2,000 tank cars of oil in four months alone. About 11.2 per cent of all United States occupied dwelling are heated by gas, or more than 3,800,000 homes out of 34,800,000.

G. E. Orders Show Gain in Half Year

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—General Electric Co. announced orders received by it in the first six months of 1943 amounted to $941,529,000, compared with $865,372,000 in the like 1942 period.

In the 1943 first quarter orders aggregated $422,047,000, against $299,120,000 in the same period last year, while orders were $519,482,000 in the second quarter of this year, compared with $566,252,000 in the like 1942 period.

Wholesale Prices Generally Steady In July 10 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The general level of prices in primary markets remained unchanged at 103.0 per cent of the 1926 average during the week ended July 10, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' all-commodity index. This followed a steady decline in the previous three weeks, but was 4.6 per cent higher than during the second week of July last year.

Farm products prices average 0.1 per cent higher than the week ended July 3, while food prices again moved downward for the fourth consecutive week, but at a sharply reduced rate.

(1926=100)	July 10 1943	July 3 1943	P.C. Changes to July10, 43 from July 3 1943	July 11 1942
Commodity grps				
All commod'ties	*103.0	*103.0		+ 4.6
Farm products	*126.0	*125.9	+0.1	+19.4
Foods	107.3	107.6	—0.3	+ 8.7
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		— 0.4
Textile products	96.9	96.9		+ 0.1
Fuel & light mtls	81.5	81.5		+ 2.5
Metal & products	*103.8	*103.9	—0.1	— 0.2
Bldg materials	110.5	110.4	+0.1	+ 0.2
Chem & allied	100.1	100.2	—0.1	+ 3.0
Housefurnish'gs	104.3	104.3		— 0.2
Misc commod	91.6	91.6		+ 1.8
Raw materials	*114.0	*114.0		+14.2
Semimnfd atcls	92.7	92.7		— 0.1
Manufact prods	*99.6	*99.7	—0.1	+ 0.7
Com other than farm products	*98.1	*98.1		+ 1.1
Com other than farm and foods	*96.9	*96.9		+ 0.9

*Preliminary

U. S.-Canada Tax Protocol Signed

OTTAWA (AP)—The House of Commons has adopted a bill ratifying a tax convention and protocol between Canada and the United States, signed at Washington March 4, 1943, agreeing on a maximum tax of 15 per cent in the country of origin on dividends earned in one country and paid in the other. The bill was sponsored by Revenue Minister Gibson.

The convention was debated and approved in the House of Commons by a resolution adopted June 8, 1942, but Mr. Gibson said the Justice Department had ruled that the ratification must be by an act of both houses rather than by resolution.

The measure went through all stages without debate.

Department Store Sales 1 Per Cent Below Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that department store sales last week were 1 per cent lower than during the corresponding week a year ago. The board pointed out, however, that store closings in observance of the Independence Day holiday occurred last week, while last year the observance was during the previous week.

Sales the preceding week were 40 per cent higher than in the similar period in 1942 while in the four weeks ended July 10 they were 21 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year.

Percentage increases in sales last week were reported by four districts: Dallas, 34 per cent; Kansas City, 19; Atlanta, 15, and San Francisco, 4. Decreases were reported in these districts: Boston, 7 per cent; New York, 12; Philadelphia, 12; Cleveland, 3; Richmond, 1, and Chicago, 3.

Coal Owners Seek Right to Increase Non-Miners' Pay

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new and difficult soft coal wage problem faced the War Labor Board (WLB) in the form of a request by the operators for blanket authority to give increases to 20,000 non-miner employees.

Operators say there always has been a differential in earnings between the miners and a so-called exempt group, mostly salaried white-collar workers. The increase in the miners' work week from five to six days increased their earnings as much as 30 per cent, the operators say, and this has destroyed the differential because the exempt classes already were working 40 hours a week or longer and in most cases it is not feasible to extend their working hours further.

The operators want a blank check to increase salaries variably up to 30 per cent to eliminate what is known to the trade as intra-plant inequities.

Permission to pay time and a half after 35 hours, the same rate which the miners receive, would not help substantially to restore the differential because of the employees' working schedule and the fact that they already receive time and a half after 40 hours.

The WLB thus is faced with the problem of trying to restore a differential without actually raising rates, but a flat increase in pay without an increase in working time amounts to a raise in rates. Operators say the old relationship must be maintained to meet the problems of manpower, morale and efficiency.

Mexican Financier Visits U. S. To Explain Investment Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Now in the United States for the purpose of explaining to U. S. capitalists a formula for investment of foreign capital in Mexico is Salvador Ugarte, Mexican banker and financier who represents the backer of the plan, the Impulsora Comercial e Industrial, S. A.

The scheme which has already received certain publicity in the United States as the "Fifty-Fifty Plan" has as its object to introduce U. S. investment into Mexico in productive fields, in the form of joint enterprise with Mexican capital and management. Branch plants of U. S. firms will be established, it is expected, not as purely U. S. companies, as has been the usual method of investment in Mexico, but as a combination of U. S. and Mexican capital and management.

The idea has been hailed as embodying, theoretically at least, idealistic aspects of the "good-neighbor policy" as well as an apparently sound approach to investment in Mexico.

Partnership

The Impulsora is itself an example of its scheme. Its backers and capital are a partnership of U. S. and Mexican factors. Salvador Ugarte is Chairman of the Board of Directors, on which are also Ignacio Moran of Kalb, Moran & Co., financial house in Mexico City, and Alejandro Moye, a Director of the Banco de Mexico, as the Mexican members; and on the American side are Charles F. Glore of Glore, Forgan & Co., investment banking firm of New York and Chicago, and Arthur D. Chilgren, an attorney, and member of Gardner, Carton and Douglas of Chicago. Jack Kalb, a Mexican, and former Vice-President of the Banco de Comercio, is President of the Company.

Salvador Ugarte is head of the Banco de Comercio, strong Mexico City bank, and on the board of directors of some 35 different financial, industrial, and banking companies.

According to Ignacio Moran, who acted as spokesman in Señor Ugarte's absence, the initiative for investment may come from either side: the U. S. company who sees possibilities for a branch plant in Mexico, or from the Impulsora who believes a profitable enterprise could be opened in a specific field. The U. S. company has several alternatives. It may simply sell royalties, patents, registered names, research, technical information, "good will," formulas, etc., accruing to its product, making a contract for these only. Or it can in the case it wishes to invest, be given stock in return for the rights. Or it may actually put in cash for full participation, Señor Moran explains. The company is also open to new investors who are uncertain where to place money in Mexico in actual enterprises.

The advantages of the plan, according to Señor Moran, include the fact that foreign investors are able to profit by Mexican experience and knowledge of the country. Foreign investors in Mexico may use the Mexican associates to fight on their own ground, he says. Mexican business people have lived through the revolutions and other political upsets by adapting themselves to the changes; the American investor can benefit from these experiences.

Friendship

A friendship is built up rather than the irritation of competition, and because some of the wealth of the enterprise will be left in the hands of the Mexicans the foreign company will not so likely become an object of Government attack, he says.

Señor Moran sees the establishment of U. S. plants in Mexico serving as a springboard for a postwar export trade from Mexico to all of Latin America. He believes that this will be an economically sound plan because of lower labor costs and taxes in Mexico for the branch plant, and because Mexican salesmen can sell better, perhaps, to other Latin American countries than North American salesmen can.

Critics of this aspect of the plan point out, however, the transportation difficulties from Mexico, making it sometimes easier to ship goods from Mexico to New York and thence to South or Central America. A growing merchant marine should help this situation somewhat, however.

Señor Moran even suggests that certain U. S. industries which will have to compete after the war with Oriental and European sources to such an extent that they must stand entirely on tariff protection, may find it economically practicable to move their entire plant to Mexico where they can compete more on a par with the labor and other production factors than in the United States.

Essential Lumber Buying Shifted to Using Agencies

WASHINGTON (AP)—The bulk of lumber purchases heretofore made by the Army engineers for the Army and several government departments will be made locally in the future by the using agency, the War Department announced.

Except for douglas fir, western pine and tidewater red cypress, softwoods will be purchased in the field by the different branches of the Army and bureaus of the Navy, and by the Maritime Commission, War Shipping Administration and Defense Plant Corporation, up to a total of 500,000 feet a month.

United Drug Plans $30,000,000 Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The United Drug Company has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering its $30,000,000 refunding program.

The program calls for the sale to the public, through a large group of investment houses headed by Smith, Barney & Co., of a new issue of $20,000,000 15-year sinking fund debentures to be dated August 1, 1943, and 100,000 shares ($10,000,000) of cumulative preferred stock of the par value of $100 per share.

Public offering is expected to be made about August 5.

The registration statement discloses that the company intends to call its present $30,243,200 of outstanding 25-year 5% debentures due 1953, for redemption on the next interest payment date, which is September 15. They are to be redeemed at 103% and interest.

Excess Reserves Up $80,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Idle money of Federal Reserve member banks increased $80,000,000 during the past week, the Federal Reserve Board reported, and stood at $1,310,000,000 on July 14.

During the week the banks decreased their holdings of government securities by $31,000,000. Of the decrease, $2,000,000 was in bonds.

N. Y. District Tax Returns Seen Topping $3 Billion

NEW YORK (AP)—Capt. William J. Pedrick, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second New York District, richest in the country, said that more than $3,000,000,000 in taxes would be collected this year in the district.

More than $1,000,000,000 was collected during the first six months of 1943, Mr. Pedrick said, pointing out that the figure was greater than the entire sum needed to finance the civil war and greater than the national debt in 1914. He said that income tax would be a major part of the amount expected this year.

Last year's internal revenue returns for the district amounted to approximately $1,300,000,000.

He announced the figures in a talk at the convention of the International Longshoremen's Association (A. F. L.).

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Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 16

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Wartime Music in England

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Some time after the last war the, then, doyen of London music critics referred to it as "Four years of an influence more demoralizing, more deadening to the artistic sense, than any that we have experienced!" And to him, reflecting the outlook of many of his contemporaries, "of even graver consequence was the unobstructed progress of the modern craze for the bizarre and strange and incomprehensible . . . an influence, pernicious as it was perverse."

About the same time the principal of one of our big schools of music summed up the new "incoherency" as "tomfoolery 'in excelsis.'" Actually, the frontiers of sound were being widened, but it was difficult for the objectors to see the comprehensiveness of the incomprehensible. Even today there are some who connect the fall of France with the aesthetic wickedness of the Post-Impressionist painters and the French "Six."

Nearing the end of the fourth year of another war, which everybody hopes will be really the last, we have by way of contrast Lord Keynes saying: "The life of this country (England) in the realm of the Arts flows more strongly than for many a year." Our present difficulty is to house the Muses. We have, in Lord Keynes' words, "to equip almost from the beginning the material frame for the arts of civilization and delight."

* * *

Those who decided to expire musically with Wagner and Brahms, a form of musical harakiri or suttee still practiced, would have to ransack the dictionary for horrific adjectives wherewith to decorate some of our modern programs, to say nothing of the "perverse" and "pernicious" taste of the listeners who take pleasure in such "tomfoolery." Compared with the mass of listeners these may be relatively few, but in art, too, it is the "so few" who serve the "so many." The many-headed multitude did not take the lead in recognizing and supporting the talent, say, of a William Walton or a Benjamin Britten.

As for those who reduce the German classics to a habit, perhaps one would not go quite so far as Sir Arnold Bax, the Master of the King's Musick, in his recent autobiography. He alleges that unlike the Latin, "the Englishman and the German readily submit to boredom, and in some perverse way the former at any rate persuades himself that he is acquiring merit by its means." An Englishman will even undergo four Brandenburg concertos in succession, and "when the final pedal-point mercifully arrives he experiences the same smug self-complacency and sense of thankful deliverance that his fathers felt when the Scottish divine pronounced, 'And now, my brethren, seventhly and lastly.' To suffer boredom and the ordeal by art is for the Englishman a penitential exercise."

After this rather devastating sally Sir Arnold quotes a friend who, more mildly, described our symphony concert programs as "apparently designed for the satisfaction of those dear old ladies and gentlemen who like their Beethoven and little comforts regular as the clock." On the whole it would seem that "the few" get more fun out of their listening than "the many." Perhaps one should add that for all his musical adventures in the Celtic Twilight Sir Arnold is himself an Englishman; as is not unusual, frankness begins at home.

* * *

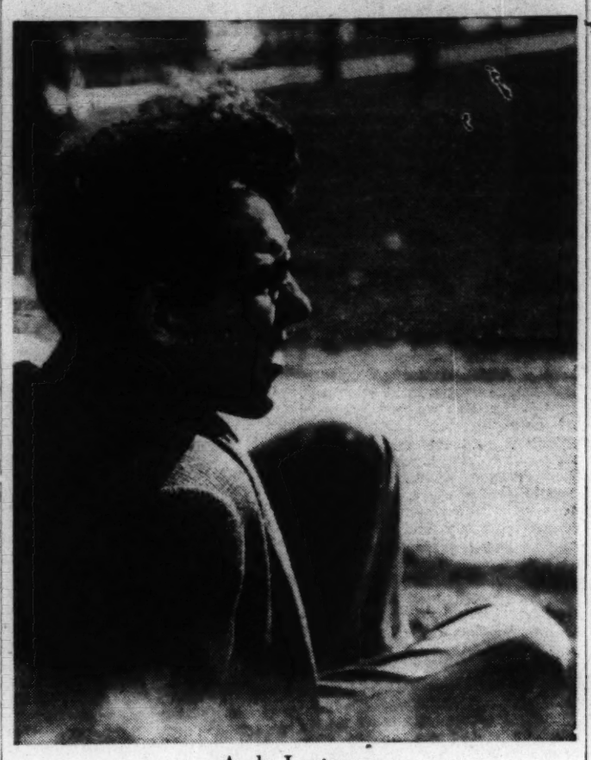
In a peace-time June the London Season would now be nearing its peak; the capital, as the society journalists used to say, would be "full." This year London is certainly "ful]," and numbers of its visitors are surveying the English scene for the first time. Uniforms are de rigeur and khaki pervades our concert halls and the ballet and opera audiences of the Sadlers Wells companies. Some visitors are surprised to find the musical life of the country flowing so strongly and the art of composition so flourishing amidst the confusions of war. A glance at a feature or two of wartime London may therefore be of interest.

First, the attendance at concerts largely devoted to contemporary and "high-brow" works, like those organized by Messrs. Boosey and Hawkes, Walter Goehr, and the French National Commissioners, seems to indicate that there is now an established public which follows with interest the search by composers for new beauty.

The war has brought some remarkable changes. Gone is the seasonal glut of small recitals given chiefly for collecting adjectives from soft-hearted critics, afterwards reprinted as press opinions plentifully edited with dots. Even charity concerts now depend less on the musical charity of listeners and often provide attractive fare—as, for instance, the recent Belgian Red Cross concert at Wigmore Hall. Chamber and orchestral music is offered in abundance. The lunch-time concerts at the National Gallery and the Royal Exchange are well worth a visit from the stranger. There can be seen not the least of the many promising musical developments brought about by the war.

Space forbids more than a casual reference to the intensive activity of our big orchestras. The B. B. C. Symphony Orchestra has just emerged from invisibility to give three concerts conducted by Sir Adrian Boult at the Royal Albert Hall. Busoni's "Comedy Overture," Holst's Suite, "The Planets," and Ravel's Symphonic Fragments, "Daphnis et Cloé (Series 1 and 2), lifted the programs out of the rut of custom. As a press note said, the orchestra's experiences since the beginning of the war "have been many and varied, exhilarating and exciting, perilous and amusing, strange and sustaining." One night during a heavy raid an announcer and the orchestra's leader, Paul Beard, sheltered with the microphone under a tiny table. Thus a Scriptural reading, part of the epilogue, was broadcast and Beard, kneeling on the floor, deputized for the B. B. C. Singers by playing Bach's Air on the G string. Listeners never guessed the circumstances.

To the enterprising London Philharmonic Orchestra and the old London Symphony Orchestra are now added bodies calling themselves the New London Orchestra and the National Philharmonic Orchestra. In fact wherever the visitors' tastes lie, be they for the new or the old—and here, by the way, a point should be made of listening to the Fleet Street Choir—they will find at their disposal an abundance of opportunity. At the same time they may gain some insight into the musical habits and idiosyncrasies, occasionally very odd, of our island race. And they will be able to bear witness that the shock of war, and even English musicians themselves, have failed to stop the renaissance of English music.



Arch Lauterer

Building a World for Dance

By Margaret Lloyd

When Arch Lauterer designs a setting for the dance he is not thinking in terms of scenery or decoration. He is building a world for dance to live in, a world that will properly place and account for the movement. Where all is motion, nothing can be static.

"Each plastic form must be so designed as to live in time—the particular rhythmic and emotional time of the dance," he said in a recent interview.

Witness those wonderful black portals that formed the background for the early Bennington productions of Martha Graham's legend of Emily Dickinson, "Letter to the World." They were an intrinsic part of the action—ominous in their openings, as for the entrance of the Ancestress, dolorous in their closing upon the departure of the Ancestress and the Lover, stern with portent during brighter moments as when the remembrance of party gaiety passes before them.

Even the white bench downstage, which suggests a garden seat, is a part of what is going on inside the drama. When Emily frolics innocently with the playful, spritely March, they turn the bench upside down to make a swing. The Ancestress, strict Puritan that she is, reprovingly compels Emily to help her set it right again, placing it with minute exactness just as it was before. The white bench is still when Emily is still, when Emily in her white dress sits in the white stillness of peace following resignation, when turbulence has been resolved into the serenity of joy in creative work.

A further example of the activity of this dance setting was described by the young director: "The way the outer, visual world supports the inner emotion is illustrated by the entrance of the Lover. It is seen first in the shadow cast by the wall (of portals) through which he is to enter, then, delicate as an eggshell, the breaking up of the shadow as he comes on to the stage of Emily's life, and finally, the lengthening of the shadow into an entire dark world when he is gone. What has happened emotionally through movement has been borne out by what the visual picture is saying."

* * *

Or, again, in the Graham comedy of warfare on the domestic front—"Punch and The Judy"—a cleft in the bare wall, stage left, rear, turns into a window that can be opened and through which Pegasus can enter.

"The window had to be dreamed before it could appear, before it could be opened and Pegasus could come. If the window had been painted on, defined from the beginning, and immobile, the setting would have been deprived of all that motion—mental, physical, and emotional." And there would have been no visible means of ingress for the escapist-dream.

He compares the building of a dance world to architecture. "Everything must be related to the moments of life to be enacted. The relationship of the quality of the dance movement to the objects which make up its world must be considered.

* * *

"You cannot have anything on the stage not related to the dance, because dance movement itself is so alive it would make anything not belonging to it look dead. Where an object is, and what it does, its part in the unfolding of action and emotion, is more important than how it looks. Décor, the outward aspect of a setting, may be what hits the audience first, but what sinks in is the architecture as it is proven by the movement. This kind of architecture is proven only by living movement, whereas décor, in the conventional sense, exists whether the stage is alive or dead.

"Economy in the art of dance is fundamental rather than financial. It is essential to force and clarity. It is a good thing there has not been more money to spend on modern dance productions, for it might have brought a temptation to be lavish. Money does not simplify the problem."

Indeed, the problem has little to do with money. It is primarily spatial. The dance must have space to move freely in its own realm, a realm of fantasy, not fact. The problem is to make this realm practicable for the dancer, valid to the spectator, and truthful in itself.

* * *

Mr. Lauterer, after a year as Director of Drama at Colorado College, where last summer he staged productions with Hanya Holm and Roy Harris, is again working with Martha Graham on her new compositions, at least one of which will be tried out at Bennington College this month. He had previously been on the Bennington College faculty, and during the eight summers of the Bennington School of the Dance (later of the Arts), he was one of the prime movers and shakers in its now famous productions.

His collaboration with Martha Graham began with "Panorama" in 1935. For 10 years before that he had been Scene Director at the Cleveland Playhouse, not only designing the scenery, but helping in planning the productions. Shakespeare, Shaw, Ibsen, Pirandello, were what he fed upon during those formative years. For he had walked from school into theater, attracted by theater magic.

And it was when Martha Graham was taking her first steps into theater that they met. He had worked on the very problem that she had come to realize was her problem, and she was trying to do what he had been hoping somebody would do. Always he had regarded scene design as something more than decoration. Always he had been searching for movement as the core. And she was looking for a world in which to place her new theater dance. It was a most felicitous meeting of minds.

"Panorama" was produced in the Bennington Armory. The setting, framed by screens, not on a raised platform but on the Armory floor, was made of varied levels, and these levels, Mr. Lauterer points out, were used to make a viable stage for the dance rather than to adorn it with startling scenic effects. It was a more or less tentative effort in a new direction.

* * *

The combined ideas took more tangible shape in the "American Document" of 1938, again produced in the Bennington Armory. Here the spatial problem was "to make a cool, clear, fast world, allowing for the rapid exits and entrances required by Martha's conception in the minstrel form, and giving it a third dimension by opening up the back as well as the sides" (an idea that was developed in later works.)

In 1939 came "El Penitente" and the first production of "Letter to the World," this time in the College Theater. In the tender and reverent little miracle play, many properties are used, and not one that is non-essential. These, interwoven with the action, create its world. There is no setting but that which the three dance players evoke in imagination.

"Here," Mr. Lauterer says, "inarticulate religious feelings are articuated in a continuous flow of religious imagery."

Just as in "Letter to the World," (which was revised to its present high estate) "the poetic imagery hitherto existent only in Emily Dickinson's verse is made concrete in a continuous stream of clear-cut movement imagery within its world. Poetry, dance and architecture are blended into a single whole."

(This is the first of two articles based on an interview with Arch Lauterer. The second will appear in an early issue.)

How They Began

By Harold Hobson

London

It is now 16 years since British theater and film directors began to cast their productions at least partly on the basis of a periodical directory. They could not do so earlier, for no such directory was available. Hollywood had its "Standard," but it was not until 1927 that London obtained its "Spotlight."

"The Spotlight" has come out regularly ever since, abundantly decorated with the cards and photographs of most of the players available in Britain, so that by turning over its pages an author or a producer can see at a glance what actors and actresses would be suitable for his plans.

"The Spotlight" is distributed free to theater managers, directors, and the critics of the principal London newspapers. It is financed by the players who advertise themselves in it, and it is not sold to the general public. It is not to be found on any bookstall. It has the fascination of the secret, the appeal of the mysterious.

It chanced that last week I came across this first 1927 issue of "The Spotlight." It was the year of my introduction to London theaters. The American melodrama, "Broadway," at the old Adelphi, and Jack Buchanan in "Sunny," at the Hippodrome, were the first shows I saw in London. Later that year I went to the Queen's, which now lies in rubble as the result of a bomb, and was much edified by Owen Nares in Miles Malleson's comedy, "The Fanatics."

Both Mr. Nares and Mr. Buchanan, I observe, are listed in "The Spotlight" as Feature Men. This appears to be the highest professional ranking open to stage players. The term "Feature" is "applied to Artists who play Star Roles only." To be a Feature Man is to be the Montgomery, the star ball-carrier of the stage. Fame holds no dizzier pinnacle for the actor.

Nor is it an easy pinnacle to hold. Several of the stars of 16 years ago, however, among them Ivor Novello and Godfrey Tearle, besides Mr. Nares and Mr. Buchanan, have maintained this precarious position. Another, Milton Rosmer, has become director of the Stratford-on-Avon Shakespeare Festival. But of Henry Victor, Percy Hutchison, Adelqui Millar, and Maurice Moscovitch, all of whom were Feature Men in 1927, I have not heard for many years.

One naturally looks out for the men who have reached fame during the last decade, to see what they were in their beginnings. In the category of Leading Men, which is only one rank below Feature Men, appear the names of John Gielgud and Noel Coward, who also classify themselves in the third section, which consists of Juvenile Men. These are players who will tackle juvenile leads and light comedy parts, and they include Godfrey Winn, who, as a gossip columnist, has since achieved as wide a celebrity as any person in the entire directory.

After the Juvenile Men come the Heavy Men. A Heavy Man, at whatever point he turns the scale, is one who is capable of taking a "sterner role," including villainous, but not "essentially such." Ian Hunter, who has long been in Hollywood, saw himself mainly as a Heavy Man in 1927, and so did Aubrey Smith. These Heavy Men are a fairly comprehensive lot. One of them offers himself as "Aristocratic." Another puts forward the claim that he has a "Good Modern Wardrobe." A third wants "Tall Character" parts. None of these three has shaken the earth.

A class behind the Heavy Men are the Character Men. A Character Man goes in for "elderly parts, and special parts which demand characterization, as contrasted with 'straight' parts." Leslie Banks was a Character Man in 1927, and Charles Laughton in those days aspired to no grander description. Raymond Massey was a Character Man, and an actor called Cyril Gaye, whom I do not remember seeing, offered himself in a special sub-division of Character Men curiously entitled "Beards." The company is completed by a list of star comedians. Such were the resources of the British stage in 1927.

Mexican Musical Events

By Charles Poore

Mexico, D. F.

The season's symphony programs to date have given us a variety of works, classic, modern, native, climaxing recently with a brilliant performance of Bloch's Hebrew Rhapsody, "Schélomo" for cello and orchestra, the solo part played by Imre Hartman, formerly of the now disbanded Lener String Quartet.

It is gratifying to have a cellist in our midst who can play works as difficult as this Bloch Rhapsody; and Hartman has certainly endeared himself to Mexicans.

For this particular work the audience did not evince great enthusiasm: they thought it too long, with too many recitatives for cello, and with a rather overpowering orchestra. Most Mexicans, in spite of a gesture toward modernism, prefer Mozart.

So when Chavez recently presented his own "Tierra Mojada," scored for orchestra and mixed chorus, and based on a poem of the same name, the public response was divided; though in truth this reviewer thought it admirable as a whole, the only reservation being that there did not seem to be anything in the poem to justify the rather lurid climax with which the composer chose to close the work.

* * *

Again this season, Chavez is giving the young Mexicans a hearing. This time it was Moncayo's "Huapango." The huapango is a native dance of Veracruz, best seen in the remote villages of that state, especially in Tlacotalpan, far from the tourist track, where it forms one of the chief attractions of the annual February fiesta. With a monotonous melody and rhythm, it is danced for hours without respite. As for Moncayo's music, those in the audience who know this dance in its native habitat felt that the tempo was too slow—the Veracruzans like it taken at a faster pace. But Moncayo has succeeded in creating the appropriate mood; in fact he opens the work with a simple statement of the tune that is unmistakable.

J. Pablo Moncayo is a native of a small village in the State of Jalisco. Coming to Mexico at an early age he has enjoyed the advantage of music study in the metropolis, and is a member of Chavez's orchestra. He was one of the original "Group of Four"—Galindo, Ayala, Contreras, Moncayo—who some years ago banded together for the purpose of exploring further the musical possibilities of the native Mexican and Indian idioms.

The Mexican pianist, Esperanza Cruz, recently played for a capacity audience in Bellas Artes a concert that was a real triumph. Accompanied by an orchestra directed by Maestro Julian Carrillo, she essayed three concertos in one evening—the Beethoven G major, the Liszt A major, and the Grieg. The Liszt was most congenial to the pianist's temperament, but the whole program was beautifully played.

* * *

Srta. Cruz has enjoyed advantages of study that have given her naturally musical nature an adequate foundation. Till nearly the end of her 'teens she was a pupil of Manuel Ponce here in Mexico; then to Germany to study with Borowski, renewing these studies with that artist during his recent sojourn here. Also she coached with Philipp in Paris. She has played in San Francisco.

It was gratifying to note in this her most recent concert that Mexican music lovers are quite ready to give their enthusiastic support to their own artists when they have something to say, as she does.

Nathan Milstein opened his current series of concerts in Bellas Artes with the assistance of a symphony orchestra directed by Nicolai Malko, the program including the Tchaikovsky and the Brahms concertos as well as several orchestra numbers, especially the Rimsky "Capriccio Espagnol," excellently done.

It was gratifying to have some Brahms, for his works are almost never heard here. Chavez's orchestra never essays Brahms; pianists don't program his music, nor do the chamber music groups. Just why is not clear. Perhaps because there is not yet a popular demand for it. This is not to say that Brahms is unknown in Mexico. Some music lovers play Brahms recordings in their homes.

The second Milstein concert listed among other things more Brahms (the Sonata in D minor) and some Bach. It was his beautiful playing of the Bach Sonata in G minor that specially pleased his Bellas Artes audience; and with good reason, for his Bach is expressive, graceful, ingratiating, entirely free from ponderosity.

A Bellas Artes event that had more social than artistic significance was the ballet staged for the visiting President of Paraguay, and attended by society and the diplomatic colony.

The personnel of the production was entirely Mexican, the dancers coming from the school of dance connected with Bellas Artes, with Maestro Chavez and his assistant Moncada directing the orchestra. As yet the repertory of the company includes only two really Mexican ballets, one a love scene that could happen anywhere, the other a story of the famous Alameda Park as it was at the beginning of the century.

Howard Barlow at Ravinia

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Howard Barlow, second of the five conductors engaged to direct the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at the Ravinia Festival, began his activities with unfortunate weather. Rain and cold kept many listeners away from his first concert (July 6), and the performance had but little of the festival character which the directors of the enterprise had hoped for.

The program began with Berlioz's Overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," which, if not particularly inspired, is typical Berlioz, and undeniably brilliant in effect. Mr. Barlow's principal contribution was the D major Symphony by Brahms. This work, least imposing of the Hamburg master's symphonies, was performed with earnest respect, and the conductor, realizing that the music runs a placid course, made an effort to underline what stirring passages there might be by emphasizing the forte passages in the brass.

After the symphony, the conductor put forward a suite from Bizet's "Carmen" by playing the prelude to the first act and the entr'actes to the following acts, as well as the dance in the scene in Lillas Pastia's tavern. Mr. Barlow was not happy with this music, which he interpreted without finesse and without comprehension of its fragrant and delicate beauty. He was more successful with Charles Griffes's "Pleasure Dome of Kubla Khan," whose finely contrived score he read, and the orchestra played, with real appreciation of its worth and beauty.

At the second concert (July 8) a large audience was attracted by the prospect of hearing Marjorie Lawrence sing two Wagnerian excerpts. In order to give the soprano the right atmosphere, the conductor made up the entire program of Wagner's works. He began with part of the Overture, and the Bacchanale from the Paris version of "Tannhäuser"; in this, however, Mr. Barlow missed much of the color and general enchantment by asking the orchestra for fortissimi, almost throughout. He can scarcely be commended, either, for closing with the horrible ending which Humperdinck concocted for the benefit of conductors who believe that anything by Wagner should finish with a bang. The lack of variety of nuance, the almost complete non-observance of the pianos indicated by Wagner in the score, made the Prelude to "Tristan" an interpretative failure. There was much more art in the performance of "Siegfried's Rhine Journey," which Mr. Barlow and the orchestra carried through with sweep and brilliance.

Miss Lawrence elected to be heard in the Liebestod from "Tristan" and in Brünnhilde's Immolation scene from Götterdämmerung." She sang with large tone and great nobility of style in both excerpts, and the great applause which followed her presentation of the music had honestly been earned.

The singer was heard again at the third concert (July 10), when she interpreted the wonderful scena, "Vain Fluctuating State of Human Empire," from Handel's oratorio, "Belshazzar," and Brünnhilde's plea to Wotan in "Die Walküre." Once again Miss Lawrence sang with great power and with the dignity of style which both pieces of music required. One felt, however, that the soprano would have been even more effective if her sonorities had been tempered by the softer nuances.

Mr. Barlow's purely orchestral contributions were the G minor Symphony by Mozart—effectively performed—Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," two pieces from Deems Taylor's "Peter Ibbetson," and Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries."

The following prize awards have been made at the twenty-first exhibition of the North Shore Arts Association at Gloucester, Mass.: The $100 Anne Baker Lewis Memorial prize went to John F. Carlson for his oil painting, "Morning Light," and the $25 Publicover Water Color prize to Gordon Grant for his water color, "The Inlet."

Bruno Walter Jubilee

When Bruno Walter returns as guest conductor of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra for six weeks next season he will conduct three important choral works, the Bruckner Te Deum, the Beethoven Ninth Symphony, and the Bach St. Matthew Passion.

The Bruckner and the Beethoven will be performed on Thursday and Friday, March 16 and 17; the Beethoven Ninth alone on Sunday, March 19. These concerts will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Bruno Walter's career as a conductor, which began when he was 17, at the Cologne Opera House.

The season opens Thursday, Oct. 14, at Carnegie Hall, under the musical director, Artur Rodzinski.

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BOSTON (CONCERTS)

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NEW SERIES
of concerts by the Principals of the Boston Symphony Orchestra (tomorrow in Sanders Theater, Cambridge at 4:30, and Monday in New England Mutual Hall, Boston, at 8:30) in an all-Mozart program, Boris Goldovsky conducting.
And also—at the opening of the 15th season of the
ESPLANADE CONCERTS
Arthur Fiedler conducting, next Thursday, July 22, at 7:30.
The Management of the Boston Symphony Orchestra

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CAPITOL Matinee 1:45—Eve. 7:50 LATEST NEWS
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Leo Durocher's Brooklyn Ball Club Looks Like One Big, Happy Family

No Signs of Dissension In the Dodger Dugout

By Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A stranger would never suspect upon visiting the Brooklyn dugout that the Dodgers recently had been through a heated revolt—that they were a club supposedly torn from center field to behind the bat by dissension—a team on the verge of total collapse because the manager and his players were not in agreement. On the contrary, the Dodgers prior to yesterday's 3-2 loss to the Braves seemed like one big, happy family.

Leo Durocher was sitting on the top dugout step, sunning himself. Dolph Camilli, Paul Waner, Kirby Higbe and Billy Herman were on the bench talking about the All-Star Game when a couple of baseball writers arrived on the scene.

Leonard's Pitch

"What kind of a knuckler does Dutch Leonard have?" Durocher asked Herman. "Is it like Jim Tobin's?"

"No," Billy answered. "Leonard's is faster, and it sails away from a right-hand hitter. Tobin's sometimes breaks in or down, or just flutters. But Leonard's slides away from you all the time. And to win, he has to get it over, because he hasn't anything else. But like Tobin, he's mean when he gets that knuckler in there."

"Have you seen Waner's new bat?" Durocher asked the scribes. "Show it to them, Paul."

Waner went to the bat rack and came back with a maroon colored bludgeon, hollowed at the heavy end so that it looked as though you could put a baseball into it.

"It's a kid's bat," Leo said, chewing violently on his gum. "He took it up to the plate one day in Phillie and knocked a ball into left field. Now he carries two of them."

"They're all right," said Waner. "Just a little light."

Cheap Models

"Is that on the level?" asked a writer. "I mean, are they really kids bats?"

"Yes," Durocher answered, nodding. "They're cheap models. We buy them by the bushel for the kids to use in the baseball school we run at Ebbets Field. You can get a trunk-load of them for what you pay for a dozen regulation models."

"Those regulation bats aren't as good as they used to be," said Dolph Camilli.

"That's right," Durocher said. "They used to have bins of bats in racks at the Louisville factory, with a player's name over each rack. There'd be dust that thick on the bats. Some of them had aged four or five years. But no more. Today we get one good bat in about 12—one seasoned right and with good wood in it.

"There must have been good wood in that one you used in the All-Star Game," Leo said, turning to Herman. "You hit three balls pretty good, I hear."

"Yes," Billy said, grinning. "But the last one I hit right at the left fielder and the game was over. I must have hit near the top of the ball, because it sank after it got over the infield. I thought when I hit it that it was going into the bleachers."

"The National League would probably have won the game if it had," said a scribe.

"Do you think the Dodgers can catch the Cardinals?" asked another baseball writer.

"If the Cardinals keep losing men like they have been, we'll do it," Durocher answered, putting his cap back on. "The loss of Pollet and White has hurt their pitching staff—and plenty!"

At that point the Dodgers climbed out of the dugout and began warming up for infield practice and Durocher went into a huddle with Higbe, who was going to pitch. Not a word was said about the so-called revolt, even though just a short time before practice, Branch Rickey had met with the club in a Hub hotel—a peace meeting. Durocher seems more conversational than ever before and there is no hint of dissension. But only the future can tell the real story.

* * *

Briefs . . . Butch Nieman's single and Johnny McCarthy's triple beat the Dodgers in the series opener, 3-2. . . . The Dodgers should have made only one run off Nate Andrews, Arky Vaughan's homer, but the Braves kicked one in in the first inning. . . . Higbe got into a debate with umpire Bill Stewart on balls and strikes in the second and was chased. . . . Freddy Fitzsimmons was the losing pitcher. . . . Al Javery will pitch one of tomorrow's games. . . . The Braves leave next week for the West and Casey Stengel goes with them. . . . The Red Sox open at Fenway Wednesday with the White Sox. . . . Oscar Judd won for the Red Sox at Washington yesterday, 4-1.

Wins No. 7

By a Staff Photographer
Nate Andrews, Braves

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	44	30	.595	
Detroit	38	35	.521	5½
Washington	41	39	.513	6
Chicago	36	36	.500	7
St. Louis	37	37	.500	7
Boston	36	40	.474	9
Cleveland	35	40	.467	9½
Philadelphia	34	35	.430	12½

Results July 16
Boston 4, Washington 1.
St. Louis 4, Cleveland 3.
New York 6, Philadelphia 5.
Only games scheduled.

National League

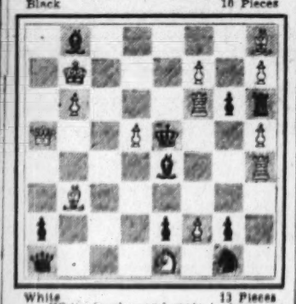
Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	48	26	.649	
Brooklyn	47	35	.573	5
Pittsburgh	40	35	.533	8½
Cincinnati	39	38	.506	10½
Philadelphia	35	42	.455	14½
Boston	33	40	.452	14½
Chicago	34	43	.442	16
New York	30	47	.390	19½

Results July 16
Boston 3, Brooklyn 2.
Pittsburgh 9, St. Louis 5.
Only games scheduled.

Chess

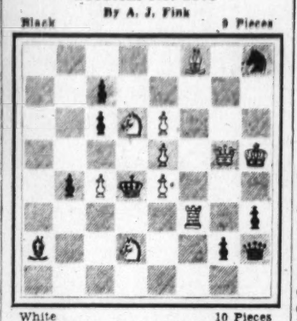
By Edgar W. Allen
July 17, 1943
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2572
By A. J. Fink, San Francisco, Calif.
Black 10 Pieces



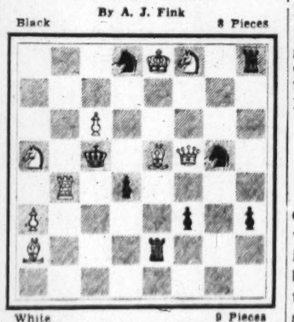
White 13 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2573
By A. J. Fink
Black 9 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2574
By A. J. Fink
Black 8 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2569. R-B3
No. 2570. Q-K13
No. 2571. Mate

No. 2563. Howard A. Corey of Medford, Mass., points out a second solution by 1. R-K4.

A. J. Fink

A. J. Fink, a truly great American chess problem composer, and also a strong chess player, comes from San Francisco. He took up chess by way of mental occupation in the days which followed the great earthquake in that city in 1906, and it was not long before he became distinguished equally as player and problemist.

When the international Good Companion Club was founded, his interest received a new impetus. He contributed about 60 problems to its tourneys, winning numerous prizes and giving special pleasure to the solvers all over the world by the ingenuity of his key-moves and the spontaneity of his cleverly pointed themes.

When the World War reached the United States in 1917, Fink was among the first to enlist. After the Armistice he returned to San Francisco, where he has held a government position ever since. His productivity as a problem composer is now unfortunately reduced, though from time to time solvers are gratified to meet one of his more recent works. It might be added that to this day he has a standing appointment to play chess over the board at the club on Saturday nights.

Herman Helms Testimonial

Chess players throughout the country will wish to join those attending the chess congress at Syracuse, Aug. 14-28, in a hearty and long-overdue tribute to the most outstanding American chess enthusiast of all times, Herman Helms. His untiring efforts in promoting the game during the better part of a century have earned him the esteem and gratitude of chess players everywhere. His genial disposition and fine character have endeared him to masters and amateurs alike.

The Testimonial Committee will consist of: Harold M. Phillips, chairman; Fritz Brieger, President, Queens Chess Club; George N. Cheney, Past President, N. Y. S. C. A.; Paul G. Giers, President, N. Y. S. C. A.; Kenneth Harkness, Managing Editor, The Chess Review; Dr. C. Harold King, Past President, N. Y. S. C. A.; Frank J. Marshall, retired United States chess champion; Samuel Reshevsky, present United States champion; George R. Rosevelt, President, Marshall Chess Club; D. Francis Searle, Past President, N. Y. S. C. A.; George Sturgis, President, United States Chess Federation, and Maurice Wertheim, President, Manhattan Chess Club.

Massachusetts Game

Former Massachusetts State Champion Harlow H. Daly's play in this game with W. M. P. Mitchell, played in the 1943 Massachusetts State Championship, showed Daly's usual daring, but his 44th and 45th move definitely settled matters.

Queen's Pawn Game

Daly White	Mitchell Black	Daly White	Mitchell Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	27 Q-K2	R-QB3
2 B-B4	P-Q4	28 KR-QB	B-B5
3 P-K3	P-K3	29 Q-K	B-Q6
4 B-Q3	P-B4	30 Q-Q2	R-Kt
5 P-QB3	Kt-B3	31 R-R2	Q-R5
6 B-Kt3	B-Q3	32 Q-KB2	Q-Kt5
7 P-KB4	Kt-K5	33 P-R3	Q-R4
8 Q-Kt4	Castles	34 R-Kt2	RxR
9 BxKt	PxB	35 QxR	P-R3
10 Q-K2	PxP	36 Q-Kt7	Q-K
11 KPxP	P-B4	37 P-R4	PxKt
12 Kt-Q2	Q-B3	38 RPxP	R-B5
13 Kt-B4	B-B2	39 P-Q6	PxP
14 Q-KB2	Q-R3	40 QxPch	Q-B2
15 Kt-KR3	P-QKt4	41 Q-R8ch	K-R2
16 Kt-K3	B-Kt3	42 P-Kt3	Q-Q2
17 Q-K3	P-R3	43 K-Kt2	K-Kt3
18 Castles	B-Kt2	44 R-KR	RxBP
19 B-B2	QR-Q	45 Q-KKt8	R-B7ch
20 Kt-Kt5	Kt-K7	46 B-B2	RxBch
21 P-QR4	P-Kt5	47 KxR	Q-Q8ch
22 Q-B4	Kt-Q4	48 K-Kt2	Q-Kt7ch
23 KtxKt	BxKt	49 K-R3	Q-K7
24 QxRP	B-B2	50 Q-K6ch	K-R4
25 B-K3	PxP	51 Q-B7ch	P-Kt3
26 PxP	R-Q3	52 Q-R7 mate	

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Johnny McCarthy, Braves—His ninth inning triple drove in run to whip Dodgers 3-2.

Frankie Crosetti, Yankees — Singled winning run home in eighth to down Athletics 6-5.

Truett Sewell, Pirates — Went route for 13th win of season; also clouted double, two singles and drove in three runs in 9-5 victory over Cardinals.

Oscar Judd, Red Sox — Handcuffed Senators with five hits for 4-1 win.

Mark Christman, Browns — His singled knocked in two runs in 4-3 win over Indians.

BRAVES FIELD
Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. BROOKLYN
Boats at Braves Field

Stepping Out —By Pap'

ARNE ANDERSSON
—THE SWEDISH ACE HAS SHAVED THE WORLD MILE RECORD DOWN TO 4:02.6
FOUR MINUTES
—THE LONG DREAMED-OF 4-MINUTE MILE SEEMS QUITE POSSIBLE SINCE ANDERSSON'S AMAZING EFFORT
GUNDER CRAMPS MY STYLE
58
WHILE GUNDER HAEGG IS RACING IN THIS COUNTRY ARNE HAS STEPPED OUT OF HIS ROLE OF SHADOW AND IS BURNING UP THE CINDERS PATH IN SWEDEN
PAP'

It is quite evident that Arne Andersson, the Swedish runner who had been cast in the role of shadowing the great Gunder Haegg in his record-shattering races abroad, is making the most of his opportunity while Haegg is showing his flying heels to our best distance runners. Andersson is credited with having run the mile in 4.02.6, clipping two full seconds off the world mark established by Haegg.

Andersson's next move will be to go after Haegg's 1,500-meter record of 3:45.8. He is also casting glances in the direction of Gunder's 3,000-meter, 5,000-meter and two-mile marks. It was the original plan of the A. A. U. officials to have Andersson accompany Haegg to this country, so it is highly possible that this is Andersson's quaint way of showing his disappointment over his failure to get the invitation.

Andersson's sensational time for the mile erases Glenn Cunningham's claim to having run the fastest mile on record. Cunningham, you will recall, posted his famous 4.04.4 on Dartmouth's indoor track. At the same time, the new record brings the long-dreamed-of 4-minute mile closer to realization. It is highly possible that, had Haegg remained in Sweden this summer, Andersson's superb effort might have forced him even closer to those magic figures.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP) — A couple of weeks ago Branch Rickey was defending the Giants'—and incidentally his own—failure to buy certain ball players by saying that during the winter bartering season both clubs were interested only in the kind of athletes who could help win a pennant . . . The Giants, he added, might change their attitude and show some interest in candidates for a sixth or seventh-place team . . . Wonder if he had Ducky Medwick in mind all the time? . . . But somehow we can't see the Newsom and Medwick deals helping the Dodgers along toward the flag—not this year.

* * *

George S. May is putting up $10,000 prize money for the Tam O'Shanter golf tourney at Chicago next week and requires only a $1 war stamp purchase for admission . . . Maybe George, who is slightly publicity-conscious, realizes he got a million bucks' worth of free advertising out of the pros' rebellion against wearing numbers last year . . . May's plan this time is to print last-minute programs showing just who's who instead of adopting the simple U. S. G. A. system of attaching the number to the golfer's bag, where it's in plain sight and doesn't even bother the caddie.

* * *

The Brooklyn bubble hadn't busted when Shag Shaughnessy, the International League President, was talking about managers the other day, but his comments seem appropriate in view of some of the names suggested by writers who figure Leo Durocher won't be back on the job next year . . . A major league player can't step into a major league manager's job these days without getting some experience piloting in the minors, Shag maintained, because they never had to do their own thinking . . . and, escaping the obvious comment, Shaughnessy added, "not that there's been much thinking done in the past 10 years."

* * *

Pfc. William C. Jost, former New York high school and Huntington, N. Y., semi-pro footballer who is a Marine M. P. somewhere in the South Pacific, has been beaten only once in four contests in which he matches his long-distance football passing against the drop kicking of local athletes. It took an 85-yard dropkick with the wind to do that, as Jost's passes have averaged 70 yards. . . . Sergt. Clayton Heafner, who obtained a 10-day furlough to play in the Tam O'Shanter open golf tourney, recently fired a 66 at Spartanburg, S. C., although he hasn't had any competitive practice since he joined the Army. . . . Roland Van Harrington, Syracuse second sacker, is stealing bases at a faster clip than Snuffy Stirnweiss did last year when he set an International League record of 73 thefts. . . . Who says umps aren't popular? When Hank Soar, ex-Providence College and N. Y. Giants football-baller, made his farewell appearance as a New England Victory League ump before joining the Army, more than 3,000 fans joined in the sendoff.

Minor League Scores

Results July 16
By the Associated Press

International League
Jersey City 2, Syracuse 1.
Newark 5, Baltimore 3.
Montreal 7, Rochester 1.
Buffalo 4, Toronto 1.

American Association
Indianapolis 3-9, Milwaukee 2-4.
Columbus 2, St. Paul 0.
Toledo 13, Minneapolis 4.
Kansas City 3, Louisville 1.

Eastern League
Scranton 6, Hartford 5.
Binghamton 7, Utica 3.
Springfield 12, Wilkes-Barre 6.
Albany 1, Elmira 0.

Pacific Coast League
San Francisco 8, Sacramento 4.
Hollywood 7, Portland 6.
Oakland 4, Seattle 0.
San Diego 2, Los Angeles 1.

Southern Association
Memphis 7-3, Atlanta 5-5.
Montgomery 10-9, Little Rock 6-5.
Nashville 7-10, New Orleans 5-21.
Birmingham 3, Knoxville 2.

Haegg After Mile Record

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17 (AP) —A slim, galloping figure with the speed of the Swedish wind on his spikes lined up today for what may be the fastest mile in the American record book.

It was Gunder Haegg, of course, and nobody doubted that he would pound down to the Kezar Stadium finish line ahead of three other starters.

The question, rather, was: "Will Gil Dodds push Haegg enough to force him to run the best mile of his career?"

Dodds trailed the Swedish distance champion in two-mile races in Chicago and Los Angeles. But the fact that the fleet Boston divinity student won the National A. A. U. 1500 meters, or metric mile, the last two years, and was given a fighting chance in Kezar's four laps, suggested Gunder the swift may have to hustle.

Swedish newsman Gerhard T. Rooth, who is touring with Haegg, said his performance depended in great measure on what Dodds did, adding:

"If Dodds runs 4:07, Haegg will run 4:06. And if Dodds runs 4:02, Haegg will run 4:01."

Stanford's Johnny Fulton and Bobby Madrid, former Fresno State College star, both entered with Dodds against Haegg, were expected to do little more than step up the pace for the first half or three-quarters of the race.

The day for Haegg's first running of the mile in this country coincided with a race in Stockholm in which his countryman, Arne Andersson, aimed at a new 1,500-meters records. Haegg's mark for the distance is 3:45.8. He predicted Andersson would better it.

Haegg was the main attraction of a track and field show held for the U. S. Army Air Force Aid Society.

Wide World
Gunder Haegg

Rip Sewell's Sunday Pitch A Great One

By the Associated Press

There was that tune out of Tin Pan Alley a while back about "The dipsy doodle that gets in your hair," and National League batters, who've been breaking their backs on Rip Sewell's new Sunday pitch this season, tell you the guy who wrote this little number didn't know the half of it.

The way they tell it, in fact, this is probably the funniest dipsy-doo slant since Wes Ferrell presented his nuthin' ball to a palpitating public. That is, it's a laugh to everybody but the hitters. It's a little thing Sewell cooked up in his spare time and finally perfected, and since he discovered the "dodo," the Pittsburgh Pirates' twirler has become the leading elbower in the National League. At the moment, he's sporting a slate of 13 wins, including a 9-5 job over the St. Louis Cardinals yesterday.

One batter described the new toss as a cross between a parachute jump and a yo-yo, which gives you a rough idea. It's a kind of curve that breaks up and down instead of side to side. Rip throws it without any more steam than you'll find in a bowl of mush.

Kind of Curve

It was the subject of almost as much gassing and grousing at the all-star get-together in Philadelphia as the Brooklyn revolt. This stew-pot, incidentally, has now simmered down to a mere boil, what with Bobo Newsom, the strong, silent—well, strong, anyway—man, agreeing to report to the Browns to pitch Sunday, just as everyone expected he would, even when he was howling loudest about the injustice of it all. Ducky Medwick, too, thinks his sale to the Giants might be a good thing, on account of it'll get him out of Brooklyn. And the Bums, meanwhile, blew a 3-2 decision to the Boston Braves yesterday, right after Branch Rickey made a special speech that was to bring peace among them again.

The clan that gathered there in Philly early this week cut up quite a few touches about Rip's new dipsy-doo. They told about the time he served it up to Dom Dallessandro, the short Chicago gardener who is built something like a fire hydrant. Dom had two strikes on him and watched this thing coming up overhead, figuring it was a pitch that got away from Rip. It hovered up there for a moment, then dropped over and the umps had to call strike three. Needless to say, Dom called it something else.

Three for Musial

And there was the time Stan Musial, the Cards' smooth-swinging swatter, took a full cut at the thing and found out it was like coming out of the bathtub and placing your foot gently but firmly on the soap. Yesterday, Stan had better luck, collecting three hits. As a matter of fact, the Cards chalked up 15 safeties, but since the Bucs bunched five runs in the first inning, all Rip had to do was coast, anyway.

The win, however, coupled with the Dodger defeat, left the Pirates only 3½ games out of second place. The Brooklyns were held to five hits by Nate Andrews. Johnny McCarthy, who used to be a Dodger, chipped in with the triple that broke up the ball game.

These were the only tussles in the National League, while over in Will Harridge's league, the New York Yankees nipped the Athletics 6-5 on Frankie Crosetti's eighth-inning run-making single. Since the Boston Red Sox knocked off the Washington Senators 4-1 behind Oscar Judd's five-hit hurling, this boosted the Yanks' league lead to 5½ games and dropped the Nats into third place, back of the idle Detroit Tigers.

In the only other game, the St. Louis Browns connected for only four hits, but bunched three of them in the first inning to nose out the Cleveland Indians, 4-3. The Brownies thus pulled themselves up to a fourth-place tie and dropped the Tribe into seventh, with the cellar door open.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Brubaker	10	3	5	0	1	.421
McCarthy	295	26	87	2	32	.295
Nieman	118	13	33	0	13	.280
Holmes	302	32	83	3	15	.275
Workman	297	35	74	3	40	.248
Kluttz	83	7	23	0	6	.247
Ryan	200	22	49	1	15	.234
Ross	165	22	38	5	19	.230
Wietelmann	253	20	57	0	22	.225
Masi	103	14	23	2	13	.223
Burns	50	5	13	1	3	.250
Jeost	256	23	51	2	16	.199
Farrell	18	1	3	0	0	.167
Poland	85	5	11	0	7	.129
Cuccinello	19	1	0	0	2	.000
Geraghty	1	2	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Newsome	122	12	39	0	6	.320
Culberson	166	20	52	3	18	.313
Partee	142	15	41	0	11	.289
Cronin	53	5	15	4	19	.283
Fox	293	34	81	1	22	.277
Lupien	310	29	78	3	19	.252
Tabor	279	25	70	2	26	.251
Doerr	305	27	75	6	36	.246
Conroy	56	6	13	1	3	.232
Lake	179	24	38	3	14	.212
Simmons	104	6	22	0	11	.212
Lazor	79	8	16	0	5	.190
Barna	101	17	18	2	10	.178
Peacock	78	4	12	0	4	.154
Metkovich	4	0	0	0	0	.000

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Salvo	3	1	MacFayden	0	0
Javery	3	2	Martin	0	0
Tobin	6	4	Farrell	0	1
Barrett	0	0	Odom	0	1
Andrews	7	10			

Red Sox

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Hughson	3	4	Lucier	1	0
Judd	3	4	Dobson	1	0
Sohn	1	0	Newsome	1	1
Brown	3	4	Woods	0	1
Terry	8	8			

Tam O'Shanter Attracts Familiar Names of Golf

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Big-tent golf is in the offing. Familiar name of topnotch professionals and, in lesser degree, of nationally known amateurs, will be appearing in print next week, for the $10,000 Tam O'Shanter open will be staged in Chicago as the nearest thing to a national open for 1943. In conjunction with it will be a separate tournament for the amateurs, beginning Monday, and they also will be eligible for the open. Byron Nelson, winner the last two years, is slated to be on hand to defend his laurels. Whether Lieut. Marvin Ward will be on hand to try to repeat his last year's amateur victory is problematical.

News dispatches have it that Joe Louis will be a contestant. Reports have it he has developed quite a technique in the game of the links, but in this field he will find plenty who will outscore him. Fred Corcoran's information is that most of the Ryder Cup team representatives who will participate in the challenge match with Walter Hagen's team at Detroit Aug. 6 and 7 also will be on hand. They are Craig Wood, Byron Nelson, Vic Ghezzi, Jimmy Demaret, Lloyd Mangrum, Gene Sarazen, Harold McSpaden, and Ed Dudley.

Hagen's Prospects

Other participants undoubtedly will include some of Hagen's team prospects. Sir Walter himself will be there, unless he changes his mind, which he can do on occasions. The others from whom he has to select his team of eight to combat the Ryder Cuppers include Sam Byrd, Harry Cooper, Bobby Cruickshank, Ralph Guldhal, Chick Harbert, Lawson Little, Jr., Johnny Revolta, Dick Metz, Henry Pickard and Jimmy Thomson, Ghezzi, Little and Thompson of his possible selectees are in the service.

The Tam O'Shanter was the major open of 1942, in the writer's opinion, even though the Hale America, won by Ben Hogan, was the tournament which had the backing of the U. S. G. A. The Tam O'Shanter, however, had the most representative field of professionals and also included some of the country's leading amateurs, Bud Ward among them. It also turned out to be a thriller, in more ways than one.

For one thing, there were 64 amateurs playing their first round of match play the first day of the open, combining match and medal play, as a retarding influence, so that with a field of 158 amateurs and pros competing, activities extended over a total of 14 hours or more. Then, in the third round, a number of the pros protested vigorously over a ruling by George S. May of the Tam O'Shanter Club that they wear numbers on their backs, to identify them. They held an indignation meeting. May was adamant. He claimed the P. G. A. had agreed to have it done. This was denied.

Armour Dropped

Joe Kirkwood, for one, was as unswerving in his stand as was May. He declared that he wouldn't become a "circus horse" for anybody. The upshot was that he was disqualified. Tommy Armour averred that he would wear what he pleased, and he dropped out. Some of the others were strong in their denunciations, but they played, wearing the numbers in sections not exactly where May might have prescribed, had he known the furore his scheme was to stir up.

Byron Nelson must have worn his number in the right spot, for in that third round he scored a 65, fractionally missing a putt for 64 on the eighteenth, scoring which would have netted him a special prize of $500. In that superlative round he scored a birdie 4 on the ninth, an eagle 3 on the 475-yard tenth and then holed a 6-iron for an ace on the eleventh.

That put Nelson five strokes out ahead of the field, for what loomed as a romp to victory; but in this you-never-can-tell game, Nelson had a complete letdown in the fourth round, before a huge gallery, scored 77, and wound up in a tie at 280 with Clayton Heafner, whose fourth round was a 72. In the playoff the day following, Lord Byron was himself again. He cracked off the pars, birdies and eagles for a 67, this round including two eagles, one of them a deuce on a 275-yard hole. Heafner himself was good, 34, 71, but he was up against a master and a man who never had lost a playoff in a major tournament.

Lewis' Boner Box May Mean Banquet

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Skipper Buddy Lewis' "boner box" is raking in the cash of baseballers on the Knoxville Smokies club.

A boner costs the Southern Association players 25 cents apiece, and includes failure to drive in a run from third with none or one out or missing a sign from the manager, such as a bunt or hit-run.

The box has more than $10 now and needless to say, it's growing. If the surplus is sufficient at the end of the season, after pop and peanuts are paid for, Manager Lewis may stage a banquet for the boys.

New Colt Catcher

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Turnbull (Tabb) Gillette, one of the Nation's top passers on the gridiron last Autumn and co-captain of the University of Virginia's baseball team last season, has joined the Richmond Colts of the Piedmont League. Gillette is a catcher.

Summer Drills

BLACKSBURG, Va. (AP) — With only a single letterman slated to be on hand, Virginia Polytechnic Institute will hold Summer football drills this year in place of the usual Spring practice which was canceled.

Joe Cronin, manager of the Red Sox, and Joe Haynes, White Sox pitcher, are brothers-in-laws.

CLASSIFIED

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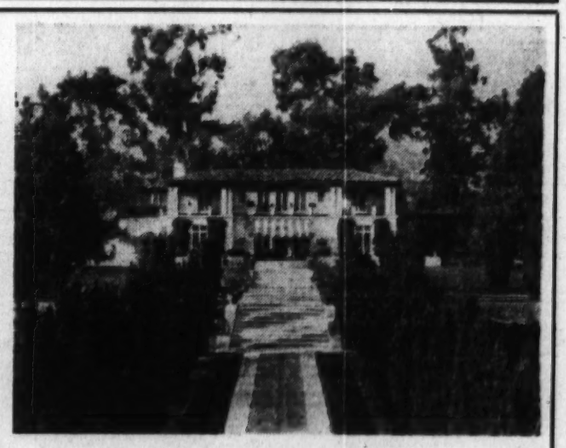
NORTH CONWAY, N. H.—6-rm. cottage, electricity, running water, plumbing; 3 or 7 acres of land; ½ mile from village, ¼ mile Eastern Slope ski slide. Address Box 392.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—2-family house, 2 garages, nice sized plot; $5000. Terms desired. L. Scheu, 34 Oxford Rd., White Plains, N. Y.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Houses REAL ESTATE Apartments



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(Continued from previous page)

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Century-old sea captain's home in the beautiful Camden Hills, near spring-fed lake, 7 miles from sea; tally-ho trips, cruising on Penobscot Bay; excellent meals; innerspring beds, antique furnishings; New England charm; from $22 per week for room and meals. Send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE, Lincolnville, Maine.

OLD LYME, Conn. The Bee & Thistle Inn, beautiful country estate, a charming Inn, about two hours by train to Saybrook from New York or Boston. From $4.00 per day. American plan. Write Mrs. Browning Cosman for folder.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Beautiful 30-acre estate as summer club July 1 to Aug. 31: rest, recreation and study for adults; Victory gardening; tutoring, swimming for young people; supervised play for children. Send for folder. Daycroft 4-5807.

THE ROOSEVELT 18 Atlantic Avenue Ocean Grove, N. J.
A place of refinement; block to beach; quiet, ideal location; convenient; moderate rates. T. S. HAMILTON, owner-manager.

SUMMER BOARD

ADULT CAMP—Foothills of the White Mts. Pine woods, edge of lake. Ideal for study and recreation. Good southern cooking. Adele Sanford, Hiram, Maine.

BEGEN'S FOREST HOUSE—Mascoma Lake, Enfield, New Hampshire. Perfect retreat in pine forest; all outdoor sports; excellent food; all rooms private bath. $27.50 weekly.

"FAIRVIEW FARM," Rivegate, Vt.—On hill bordering lake and overlooking White and Green Mts; modern improvements, comfortable beds and plenty of milk and vegetables.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED

NEW JERSEY shore resort—girl 8 with Christian Scientists, 133 Hampden Rd., Upper Darby, Pa. Blvd. 0661-W

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door to door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 90 Prentiss St., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 3465.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 284 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400

AGENCIES WANTED

LOS ANGELES Firm of Factory Representatives calling on Dept. Stores, Gift Shops, Stationery Stores and Baby Shops need additional lines. Downtown Sample Rooms at 730 West 7th Street, Los Angeles 14. F. L. & G. BUTTERFIELD

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Miami, Florida
HAMPTON PLACEMENT SERVICE
Vocational Counseling for Office Personnel
718 Langford Building

CLERK and stockman, small active grocery, meat and vegetable market. Apply 201 Hotel Mayfair, Pomona, Calif.

WANTED, capable man (Christian Scientist) with some nursing experience to give care and companionship to young man; only answers from N. Y. C. and vicinity considered; references required. Write Box P-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

FOOD EXECUTIVE
To manage several co-op food stores in a metropolitan area of Connecticut.
Box X-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

OPENINGS in teaching and home department in Midwestern boarding school; sciences, mathematics, athletics; Christian Scientists. Box 27, Glen Arbor, Michigan.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AN OPPORTUNITY
Woman with training wanted to sell advertising for weekly newspaper near Boston; excellent salary. Write Box A-52, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BRONX, PARKCHESTER — Young couple (Christian Scientists) seek services responsible person; light housework once weekly; references exchanged. Write Box P-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Key Punch Operators
Tabulator Machine Operators

Exp. girls for defense plant located about 100 miles out. Average $33.80 to $41.80 on 48-hour week. Living quarters arranged. Peters Employment Service, 14 State St., Boston, Mass.

PRACTICAL NURSE to take full charge of new baby, starting late October; no other children; refs. required; permanent position for right person. Call Big 8570 (Newton, Mass.) between 4 and 6 P. M. only.

REFINED Christian Scientist to assist owner with cooking—5 to 10 adults (paying guests), at mountain home for month of August; to be treated as one of family; time for study and relaxation. Call Ger. 6839 morning or evening, 5906 Pulaski Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISING, PROMOTION, PUBLICITY 17 years varied and extensive experience. Five years managerial and personnel. Thoroughly familiar production, layout, copy. Married, two children, 3 A. Desire permanent connection publishing house, agency, manufacturer. Write Box W-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

A MAN of exceptional ability wishes to make connection as manager of a high-class hotel. Reply Box S-2, Suite 818, 626 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

MAN, without sight, would like position where intelligence, integrity, and ability could be utilized. Box A-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER will do light work, with Christian Scientists preferred, will go out of town. Write 941 Foss Ave., Drexel Hill, Pa., or phone Sunset 2638.

PRACTICAL NURSE, Christian Scientist, offers services. Write Box V-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RETIRED business woman with working daughter, 23, desires position management of apts. refined section, H. P., 55 Hobson St., Brighton, Mass.

SECRETARY-stenographer, 25, pleasing personality, conscientious worker; rapid dictation, typing fast; varied experience; Christian Scientist; $35; prefer N. Y. C. HO. 2-3860 (43-A), or write 43-A, 536 W. 112th St., N. Y. C.

YOUNG WOMAN—Experienced bookkeeper, Burroughs posting mch., Ration Bank accounts, Pay roll work, cashiering, some typewriting. Has driver's license. Desires a permanent position. Box A-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman with pleasing personality wants light work in the mountains, no housework. Box A-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ART GALLERIES

GREENLEAF GALLERY 212 Friend St. Boston, Nr. North Station
Original Paintings of New England scenes

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

2 EXCELLENT USED CARS
'41 Chev. Deluxe Coupe $745
'40 Ford Deluxe Coupe $545
HOOVER MOTORS Inc.
Park Square, Boston. Hub. 7100

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
33 W. 42. Bet. 5th and 6th. N. Y. C. Rm. 1019
Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo 5-3811

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1108 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

WARDROBE TRUNK, double door wardrobe with drawer, Call Saturday afternoon, HARVEY FROST, 77 Acton St., Somerville, Mass.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs Repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 3021.
New Custom-Made Mattresses $24.50 up.
WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC. 5 Bromfield Street LIB 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 5-6800. 24-hr service Suburban branches

PHOTOGRAPHY

PORTRAITS that really satisfy—informal, individual, natural, lifelike; $5.00 up; sittings eves. Petit, 230 Mass. Ave., Boston, Ken. 4091.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
36 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0768

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE
—GEORGE S. 1714 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON COM. 5620

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

RANGES

FACTORY rebuilt combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges, Metropolitan Ice Co., 10 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge. TRO. 4836

RUG CLEANING

RUGS CLEANED—STORED—REPAIRED
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING CO.
67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. TR 7-6000

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS Carpets — Cleaned — Repaired
Stored — Insured — Est. 1905.
M. K. Soukikian, Copley Sq., Boston. Ken. 2747.

RUGS Orientals Hand-Washed, Repaired
Mothproofed, Stored
WARREN S. BAZIRGAN GALLERIES
373-360a Newbury St., Boston Com. 1884

TYPEWRITERS

RENTED for any period, portable or standard; also repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 120 Boylston St., Walker Bldg., Boston. Han. 2121.

WANTED

TRICYCLE wanted, ADULT size; state condition and price. Mrs. R. W. Sedgwick, Lincoln House, 70 Emerald St., Boston. Devonshire 8023.

YARNS

KNITTING YARNS
100% Wool. Mail Orders Filled
HANLEY COMPANY, Forge Village, Mass.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m. —6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKS COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of COKE and COAL
PHONE 3-0209

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY COMPANY
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
9014 FIRST AVENUE

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 7-9153 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

MOBILE

For a Real Treat Try Libby's Canned Meats
"Greer's Got It"
—and remember—
Prices Are Lowest at Greer's

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
-SILVERSMITHS
-SINCE 1879

Simon's Shirts
Simon's Hats
SIMON'S HAT SHOP
Store #1, Dauphin and Royal
Store #2, 203 Dauphin Street

DAMRICH SHOE STORE
105 Dauphin Street
Shoes Hosiery Bags

Buy Now and Save
Brown Coal Company
Mobile, Ala.

THE GLIDDEN COMPANY
Time-Tested
Paints, Varnishes and Enamels
77 Dauphin St., Mobile, Ala.
Tel. 2-5647

FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
56 St. Francis St. Ph. Dex. 709-10-11

White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
907 Springhill Ave. Phone Dexter 1377
MOBILE, ALA.

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PICKWICK *Cafe*
Successive listings in Duncan Hines Book
ADVENTURES IN GOOD EATING
Montgomery, Alabama

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Florida

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
9th Ave. and 12th Street BRADENTON

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS

FRANKLIN HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, China and Glassware—Gifts
First Street at Broadway Phone 32

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BERRIER'S ICE CREAM COMPANY
ALWAYS GOOD!
PHONE 5-3074
1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY
Excellent Dry Cleaning
Give Your Clothes a Treat by Sending Them to
5 POINT DRY CLEANERS and SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY
402 Riverside Ave. Phone 5-6333

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
8 STORES
There Is One Near You

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEYBOLD INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

W. W. BAKER
INSURANCE
309 BISCAYNE BUILDING
3-4949—2-2644

SHEPHERD STORAGE CO.
LONG DISTANCE
MOVING & STORAGE
Expert Packing and Crating
600 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 3-8510

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2514 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621
Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 3-7606
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Shop **SEARS-MIAMI** *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

MIAMI BEACH

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
7433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1571

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Every Purchase Counts
Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

SARASOTA

THE SPORT SHOP
For Sportswear and Everywhere
At Five Points

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2251

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Permanents a Specialty
HELEN-WANDA BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Courteous Service
822 South Rome Avenue Phone H1429
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette at Hyde Park 1102-1106 Fla. Avenue

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

WEST PALM BEACH

Anthony's
313 Clematis
West Palm Beach, Fla.
A home-owned, home-operated store. Highest quality apparel for men, women and children.

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Heating Master Craft
Duo Therm and
Washington Frogil
Hawthorne Roofing Co.
833 SO. POINSETTIA AVENUE

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The First National Bank & Trust Company IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
60 Depts. at Your Service

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS Dry Cleaning Co. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

China Glassware Gifts
THOMAS WEST & COMPANY
18 West State Street

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

WE CHECK YOUR SHOES FROM TOE TO HEEL
They are carefully and neatly repaired with serviceable soles.
Complete shoe Service for the entire family.
EAGLE SHOE SHOP
111 Drayton Street Phone 20275

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
We Protect Your Linen in Every Way. Quality First Is Our Motto.
DIAL 3-5191
Tires, Tubes, Recapping
Auto and Home Supplies

B. F. Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Fourth and Brevard Streets
TELEPHONE 5-4134

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 5-2153

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited
Head Office for South Africa
Commercial Union Buildings
88-90 ST. GEORGES ST. CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

Maskew Miller Art Gallery
Original works by South African Artists, Agents for Medici, Homelovers and South African Prints.
99, Adderley Street Cape Town

DURBAN

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
W. F. Booth (Pty) Ltd., Proprietors
Meat Purveyors
86-88, Berea Road, Durban
Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard. Creamery Butter.
Branches: Estcourt Butchery, Stall 39, City Market. W. McDonalds Butchery, 90 Bulwer Rd. and at Roseburgh, Seaview, and Isipingo Beach.

COCKERTONS
for FINEST FRUIT
FRESH VEGETABLES
FARM BUTTER, EGGS, etc.
Stall 35 City Market, Durban, & 249A, Pine Street Durban

Mitchell Park Tea Rooms
In the Park — Phone 37772
TOWN DEPOT: 74, FIELD ST.
CAKE ORDERS PHONE 23715
SANDWICH ORDERS PHONE 24491
CAKES and CATERING A SPECIALITY
We have our own bakery

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing & Beauty Parlours Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4, Colonial Mutual Buildings. (Skyscraper) 298, West Street

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

PEACH & HATTON LTD.
For Furniture
Durban & Maritzburg

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

JEANNE
(MISS J. TUNMER)
Delightful Lingerie and Maiden Form Brassieret
McFIE'S ARCADE

SMYTHE'S TYRE & BATTERY (PTY.) LTD.
491/3, Smith Street, Durban
For Tyre Repairing, Retreading and Vulcanizing
Battery Service and Car Lubrication
PHONES 22284 and 24949

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced.
316 West St. Phone 20280

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:
FISH, POULTRY AND PROVISIONS
Home-Made Pickles a Speciality.
We stock Heinz Food Products, Rumford's Baking Powder.
6-8, Commercial Road (close to Station)
Phone 22405

THE Moore Shoe
For Satisfaction and Value in FOOTWEAR
368, West Street, Durban

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

PAINTINGS
RARE CHINA
BRONZES
ANTIQUES
CONSTANTLY
on EXHIBITION
LANGTON GALLERIES.
324-5-6, Grand National Building
RISSIK STREET Phone 22-3894

June's and O. K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor, O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2982. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Figaro LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Disselen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St., Johannesburg.

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115 Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

Crossword Quiz Answers

J	U	S	T	I	C	E
E	▨	W	I	S	▨	G
W	H	E	E	L	E	R
E	▨	D	▨	A	▨	E
L	E	E	▨	N	E	T
S	Y	N	O	D	▨	S
▨	E	N	▨	A	▨	▨
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L	A	T	T	I	C	E
E	▨	O	A	R	▨	D
S	I	N	G	E	R	S

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts — Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
P.O. Box 11207 and KERK STS. Phone No. 3204 JOHANNESBURG 22-0511

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners.
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list

96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

PIETERMARITZBURG

ROSS' DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements Under One Roof
"Value with Cheerful Service"
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225

For Groceries and Provisions
L. GODWIN
281, Church Street Phone 4110

CHRISTIE'S
CAFE DE LUXE
for
Cakes, Chocolates, Confectionery, and Catering.
204, Church Street Phone 2639

PRETORIA

TELEPHONE 3213
KULZ,
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Mader Perms 25/-
Specialists in Permanent Waving, and Blow Waving, etc.
Bourke Trust Buildings
183, St. Andries Street, Pretoria

SPRINGS

D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
High Class Grocers
41 George Street, Parramatta
Also at Hurstville and Gladesville
Green Coupons Given
Phone N. W. 9729

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone F. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MISS W. M. FRYER
General Drapery
Ladies' Underwear and Baby Wear
Phone XU-1547
302 Sydney Road, Balgowlah

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St.
Sydney

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
5 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee, Luncheon Tea and Dinner

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty., Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued from previous page)

Service For Quality
Printing
Bookbinding n Stationery
consult
A. E. Richards
17a Pitt St., Sydney
Special attention given to Christian Science Church requirements
Telephone: B 4661

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute N. S. W.
66 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU 9076

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1902

SYDNEY—Chatswood
Jeannette
(THE MISSES PRIMROSE)
FOR FLOWERS
452 VICTORIA AVE. CHATSWOOD
Phone JA 3428 AFTER HOURS JA 1878

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

This Boring Business of Humor

It's Really No Laughing Matter

Associated Press Features

Trenton, N. J.

Sober-faced Harry B. Weiss, who has studied a thousand or more joke books dating back through several centuries, says he hasn't gotten a single laugh from them.

After writing a history of the American species of joke book for the New York Public Library, Weiss says his research bored him and left him "totally unreceptive." The same old jokes live on and on, he found, as he read the output from Shakespeare's day to this.

Humor Research

Surrounded by piles of reports on farm pests and the living costs of humans, the slight and sober little agricultural scientist told of his after hours excursions into the histories of jest books, dream books, the art of barbering, baby rattles, comic valentines, penmanship, and children's books.

He found there was a big boom in publishing and selling the pocket-size joke books during the first World War, when friends sent them to soldiers, but the men in service now get more varied reading matter and the boom has failed to recur in World War II.

Weiss avers that Hollywood, Broadway, and radio gag writers are the best market now for joke books that keep rolling off the presses year after year.

Warmed-Over Gags

"They just cook the old ones over," he says.

Did you hear that comedian pull that gag on the radio about the actress who told him she saw his picture and it looked so much like him that she kissed it? And he asked her if it kissed her back, and she said "No," and the comedian said "Then it couldn't have been me."

Well, says humor historian Weiss, the ladies in merrie olde England were bursting their stays laughing at just about the same joke back in the days of George III.

Weiss says he turned off his radio the other night when he heard a streamlined version of this one, which he read in The Youthful Jester, printed in Baltimore about 1800: Two Irishmen were ten miles from London. "By my shoul and St. Patrick," says one, "it is but five miles apiece."

Shades of Joe Miller

The first Joe Miller conglomeration of corn came out in London in 1739 under the title "Joe Miller's Jests—or the Wits Vade-Mecum," according to Weiss's research. The first American version he could find was "The American Joe Miller, or Punch for the Million," published in New York in 1849. And "Joe Miller" books are still coming out—"all of them basically the same," according to Weiss.

In his pamphlet for the New York Public Library, the collector had this to say of "Joe Miller's Jests":

"Joe Miller, a comedian who could neither read nor write, and who could not make jokes and who learned his parts with the assistance of his wife, had nothing to do with it, of course.

"He died in 1738 and later his chapbook (corruption of cheap book) publishers brought out numerous editions of 'Joe Miller's Jests.' These books with their varied titles frequently contained the same jokes, and even in their own times people must have considered many of them as humbugs. The same unhappy jest can be traced through many of them.

"In one edition appears the joke about the poor shot and the safest place being at the target, and this certainly is not unknown today."

Daily Anecdote

Verdi's Monopoly

Every summer Verdi was accustomed to spend a few weeks at the springs of Montecatini, where he rented a small house. A friend visited him one day, and was greatly surprised to be received in a room which evidently served the composer as salon, dining room and bed chamber.

"I have two other rooms," explained Verdi, quickly sensing the other's puzzlement, "but they are occupied at present. When I arrived I was constantly serenaded by hand-organ grinders, who favored me with endless repetitions of 'Rigoletto,' 'Il Trovatore,' and 'La Traviata.'

"Then I made a resolution—I would round up all the hand-organs for the season."

At this point Verdi opened two doors and revealed two rooms completely filled with hand-organs!

"It cost me fifteen hundred francs," he explained with a broad smile, "but now I can work in peace."

Brevities

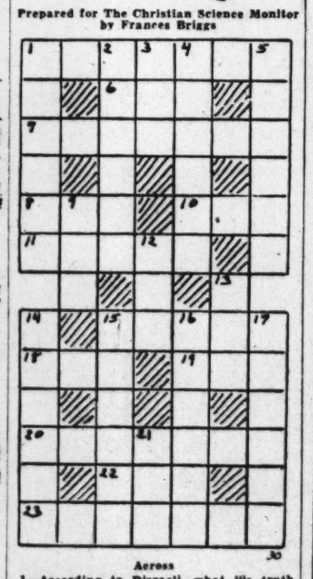
Punch ©: "What sort of jokes did our ancestors enjoy?" wonders an essayist. Doesn't he listen in any more?

Boston Globe: Someone in Washington's spider web of bureaus now wants the government to buy the whole Fall crop of potatoes and dole it out to us next Spring. You get a man into a bureau, and buying something is the first thing that comes into his head.

St. Louis Star-Times: "A government official suggests that manufacturers of women's hats be supplied a year in advance with information as to what kind of hats women will wear."—Trade magazine. We can tell the manufacturers that. They'll wear any kind—any kind at all.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—According to Disraeli, what "is truth in action"?
6—Two Rivers is a city of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
7—Ella —— Wilcox.
8—Shelter.
10—Fabric of meshes is what?
11—What is an ecclesiastical council?
13—Boy in certain nursery tale sold cow for a few colored what?
18—In favor of.
19—Half sole is what?
20—What is a kind of framework made by crossing laths or other thin strips so as to form a network?
22—Rowing implement.
23—Jean and Edouard de Reszke were famed as what?

Down

1—In opera "Ariane and Bluebeard," silver keys unlock doors of rooms containing what?
2—Where is Byeland?
3—To bind.
4—Guadalcanal is what?
5—What birds were formerly abundant in Gulf States?
6—Organ of sight.
12—How many cars has Jack Sprat's cat?
13—Collection of savings.
14—You would get verjuice from what fruit (pl.)?
15—In what American city is Faneuil Hall located?
16—That which invests as a garment is what?
17—In automotive vehicles, what is a transmission gear (pl.)?
21—Child's game.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Wide World

When a Feline Finds a Friend

Gray Granite, the horse, and Bessie, the cat, are known as the inseparable pals of Lookout Mountain, Tenn. The friendship of the two is interesting, of course, but what is more amazing to this Editor is the comparative size and position of the horse. Is he standing in a hole? We don't know, we're asking you.

A Verse for Today . . .

I am the LORD *thy God, which brought thee out of the land of Egypt, from the house of bondage. Thou shalt have none other gods before me.*—DEUT. 5:6, 7

Steel Veterans

Twenty locomotives built in America, used by the American Army in France during World War I, and later sold to France, are still in service now in French North Africa.

In Lighter Vein

According to the Record

"Few women have a knowledge of parliamentary law."

"I don't agree with you—they usually become the speaker of the house."

Nodding Wit

It was a warm, peaceful summer afternoon. In a rear seat a lanky young freshman hunched over his desk either asleep or in the semblance of sleep.

"Mr. Fraser," said the professor sharply, "you may recite!"

Fraser opened his eyes. He did not change his somnolent pose.

"Mr. Fraser, what is work?"

"Everything is work."

"What! Everything is work?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then I take it that you would like the class to believe that the desk you are reclining on is work?"

"Yes, sir," wearily, "woodwork."

Daily Quotation

Peace comes to him who brings it; joy to him who gives it; but perfect understanding only to him who loves perfectly.

—ELBERT HUBBARD

Search for Quarts

Quartz crystals for oscillator plates in radio equipment are needed in such increasing quantities that the U. S. government has requested landowners and others to search for new supplies.

Publishes Bulletin For Kin of War Prisoners

Birmingham, Ala.

A hobby was turned into an important "war job" for Mrs. Katherine Orndorff Harper of this city. She listens in to Axis propaganda broadcasts and when names of American soldiers held prisoners are announced she immediately notifies their parents. The Germans began this method of announcing names of prisoners between "news items" as a bait to get an audience for their broadcasts.

Mrs. Harper has gone even further and now gets out a bulletin for "parents, wives and sweethearts of the American prisoners of war." She did this after she began receiving letters from parents thanking her for the service rendered. Some of them sent along letters which they later received from their sons, and these are sometimes included in the bulletin. It contains other data as to the Geneva convention for the treatment of prisoners and how they may be contacted through the Red Cross.

In addition to publishing this unusual periodical for the families of the boys, Mrs. Harper arranged for Bibles to be sent to several thousand prisoners. She listens six nights a week to the broadcasts and notifies the parents by wire, phone or letter. Her husband, a high ranking army officer, is now away in the service.

Boulder Dam's Output

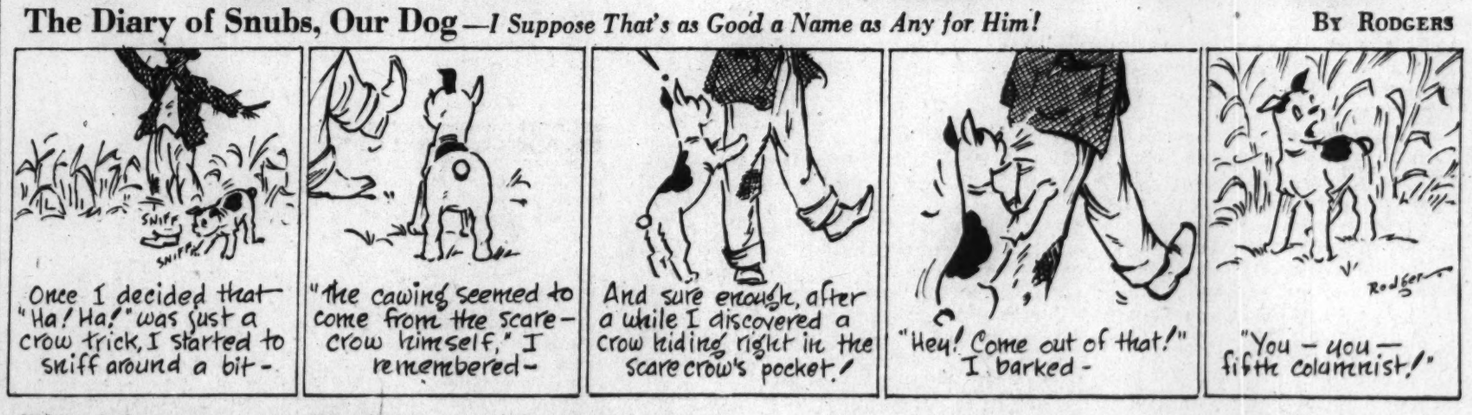
The Boulder Dam installation has been the first single power plant in history to operate at more than a million kilowatts capacity.

NEWS ITEM— ROME RADIO MUSSOLIM ABHORS SEEING HIS SPEECHES IN PRINT NOW.
WHY DOESN'T IL DUCE WANT TO SEE HIS SPEECHES IN PRINT? IS HIS GRAMMAR SO BAD?
NO! IT'S WHAT HE SAYS THAT'S BAD
HERE'S ANOTHER SPEECH HE'LL WISH HE NEVER SAW
MUSSOLINI— GET OUT OR SUFFER THE CONSEQUENCES!
REMEMBER THIS SPEECH OF YOURS WHEN YOU SPOKE OF BOMBINGS?
WHEN I DROP A BOMB IT IS LIKE THE PETALS OF A BEAUTIFUL FLOWER UNFOLDING.
BENITO
U.S. + R.A.F.
I WISH I'D NEVER MET UP WITH THAT PAPER HANGER FROM BERLIN
SPEECH
SPEECH
I. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Action* — BY LE PELLEY

IT'S NO GOOD STAYING DOWN HERE IN THE DARKROOM ..... LET'S GO UPSTAIRS...
THAT SOUNDS RISKY ...
BUT WE'VE GOT TO DO SOMETHING
IS THE COAST CLEAR?
...DON'T SEE ANYONE
LOOK OUTSIDE... THEY'RE MEETING SOMEONE ON THE BEACH ...
SHALL WE RUN?
NO...LET'S HIDE IN THAT EMPTY ROOM ... WHEN THEY DON'T FIND US DOWNSTAIRS THEY'LL THINK WE'VE GONE ...
I'D RATHER GO HOME AND HAVE THEM THINK THAT WE'RE STILL HERE ...
WE OUGHT TO INVESTIGATE!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Suppose That's as Good a Name as Any for Him!* — BY RODGERS


SNIFF
SNIFF
Once I decided that "Ha! Ha!" was just a crow trick, I started to sniff around a bit-
"the cawing seemed to come from the scare-crow himself," I remembered-
And sure enough, after a while I discovered a crow hiding right in the scare crow's pocket!
"Hey! Come out of that!" I barked-
Rodgers
"You - you - fifth columnist!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*And He Hasn't a Horse* — BY THE HAGERS

Said Aunt Matilda, "Let me look
At your brand-new point-ration book."
She tore a coupon right in two,
And tossed it lightly up the flue.
"Dear Aunt, I do not like to scold,
But those are worth their weight in gold."
"That one" said she, "you'll never use,
For ducks, remember, don't wear shoes!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Orel and Catania

The 2,000 miles which separate the two main centers of war news today—Orel and Catania—measure the desperate stretching of Nazi power. And even more perhaps than British-American successes in Sicily do the gains of the Russians presage the crumbling of Axis strength.

That Marshal Timoshenko has been able not only to hold the long-prepared, all-out thrust of the Nazis on the central Russian front but on top of that to launch a vigorous counterattack indicates how the tide is turning. For a week the Red Army withstood a massed drive of tanks which must have been greater than any this war has seen. Then it struck back and began to wipe out portions of the shallow German gains near Belgorod.

In addition the Russians opened a three-pronged offensive of their own, directed at Orel, hinge of the Nazi line southwest of Moscow. After three days one of these attacks, that from the north, was reported to have covered twenty-eight miles and to be within eighteen miles of the strategic Orel-Bryansk railway. Berlin admits a 90-mile front and claims 530 Russian tanks, thus indicating the scale of the battle.

In Sicily the news shapes more and more toward a major battle around Catania, one which may greatly hasten the expected collapse of German-Italian resistance on the Island. The city blocks the coastal road to Messina, gateway to the mainland, and guards the great airfield at Gerbini, center of Axis air strength which has already apparently been put out of action by Allied bombing. The Catania plain is one of the few places in Sicily where large numbers of tanks can deploy comfortably.

With that area in Allied hands the defenders of Sicily would have to decide between taking their last chance to escape to Italy and making a last stand while watching the Allies march north and close the Messina gate. The fact that Allied fliers report little or no opposition by Axis fighter planes carries the hint that Berlin has no planes—or no gasoline—to expend on the defense of the Mediterranean front. That lack is enough in itself to prove decisive, and indicates a weakness which is bound to be progressive.

British and American bombing raids from Britain help to tie down in Germany or France planes which might be used in Sicily, and the Russians too are accounting for a large part of Nazi air power. The cracks in Hitler's air defenses are plain first signs of the desperate stretching of Nazi power. Sooner or later—perhaps sooner than could have been guessed—these cracks will spread into a general collapse. The fighting around Orel and Catania should contain a signal.

A Preventive for Inflation

All efforts to hold the line against inflation continue to hold their own—if at all—only by the skin of their teeth. Subsidies are expensive, OPA orders are hard to enforce. Pressures for price, rent, and wage increases threaten constantly to blow off the lid.

To lose this fight would be to skyrocket an already enormous burden of war debt, destroy the value of past savings, and pinch cruelly the living standards of all whose incomes do not rise with the creation of a war bubble.

The pressure for inflation will persist so long as surplus buying power bids for the limited goods available. The Administration has tried hard to absorb this money by taxation and by pushing the sale of war bonds. So long, however, as bond purchase remains voluntary, there is no assurance that this will reach all the wellsprings of inflation. And any straight-line taxation which squeezed out the excess war incomes would crush millions whose earnings had not appreciably increased.

Consequently there is sound sense in the proposal by Senator Bennett Champ Clark, for an excess profits tax on personal incomes. This would be in addition to present income taxes, and would be based on the *increase* of individual income over previous years. Ample basis for the computation of this increase exists in past tax returns held by the Revenue Bureau.

The possibilities for such a tax and the reasons for levying it have often been discussed on this page. The proponents of such plans generally would welcome inclusion of a forced saving feature by which the full amount of the levy would not be taken away from the payer as a tax but a portion would be returned to him after the war.

This type of tax would get at the sources of explosive pressure on prices with an effectiveness badly needed in the present battle against inflation.

Yale Recognizes the Farmer

Yale has announced a new program of instruction in agricultural science. It will be given in the Sheffield Scientific School and provide fundamental training for men planning to enter the professional fields related to agriculture or the practice of dirt farming. It will be a regular four-year course.

Courses in agriculture in private colleges and universities are not new, but most of the training in agriculture in the last 50 years has been left to State universities. Yale's new program emphasizes the importance that "freedom from want" has come to have in national and international thinking. The recent successful Food Conference of the United Nations indicates that farm problems and food production will be a main concern of the Allied leaders after the war.

The global problems of production and distribution will call for trained leadership. Yale is keeping its scientific school abreast of the times in recognizing the need for this leadership. President Seymour said: "A successful solution of the agricultural problem involves much more than providing a sufficient supply of farm labor and machinery. The questions of production, insect control, food preservation, and processing must be met, and to solve them will require a large number of men trained in the sciences fundamental to agriculture." Yale is blazing a path more private schools will follow in the future.

Mr. Churchill Redefined

Col. Oliver Stanley's forward-looking statement to the House of Commons on British colonial questions is receiving less attention than did the one made last November on the same subject by Mr. Churchill. And less, therefore, than it deserves.

The first reason for this is obvious. Few leaders' utterances are capable of making the headlines that Mr. Churchill's do. But there is a second reason. Outside the British Commonwealth—and particularly in the United States—there is a considerable section of public opinion always ready to pounce on any evidence of standpatism in British colonial policy but not so ready to recognize a liberal development in that policy.

The British Prime Minister's statement was seized upon because of its declaration that "We mean to hold our own." The statement by Colonel Stanley, Britain's Colonial Secretary, should be as widely discussed because of the important light it throws on the terms under which Britain may mean to hold its own after this war. He announced plans for regional commissions to deal with British colonial problems. Each of these commissions would enlist the advice of other nations, with or without colonies in the region, provided the major interests of these nations would be affected by the colonial decisions being discussed.

This is by no means to say that Mr. Churchill, after all, may "preside over the liquidation of the British Empire." The plans described by Colonel Stanley naturally do not provide for surrender of Britain's control of its colonies. But they do indicate an almost revolutionary change of attitude toward national possessions, and one which may set a pattern for the colonial administrations of other nations after the war.

This step is not, however, so out of character with British colonial policy as some of Britain's critics may suppose. There has been a constant development in this field. Leading Britons have often stated that this development must proceed and even be hastened. For example, Labor spokesmen have recently pointed out that workers in the colonies, who in the past suffered from lack of adequate representation in Britain, are today in some instances better provided for through labor legislation than are British workers themselves.

Things have been happening, in other words, which few critics of British colonial policy know about or admit. The Stanley statement reflects a speeding up of the trend.

Similar plans for other than British colonies might well be brought forward. It is sometimes all but forgotten that Britain is only one of nine colonial powers, controlling only a little more than one quarter of the total of populations under colonial rule. Plans for collaboration on colonial policy doubtless will avail Britain of useful information and helpful advice; they may help to advance the conditions of the native populations. But one important by-product of them might well be a much more general and infinitely more accurate knowledge of all colonial problems.

Our Readers Say—

Pertinent excerpts from letters To The Christian Science Monitor

"What More Expensive Than War?"

War, international chaos, is due to the lack of international law and law-enforcing officers. We establish and maintain civic, state, and national laws. We also have officers to see that these laws are enforced.

Laws are made for the lawless. What about nations? Are they all trustworthy?

The writer remembers after World War One, one of the arguments against an international organization for the prevention of future wars was that it would be too expensive. It was announced over the radio the other night that, so far, this war had cost the United Nations one trillion dollars. But that does not count the loss in blood and tears.

What could be more expensive than war?

Denver, Colo. (MRS.) ANNA M. ASBURY

"Prayer for Country and Church"

If anyone who reads these words missed Roscoe Drummond's heartening message, "Prayer for Country and Church" in The Christian Science Monitor of July 8, I hope he will look up this issue and ponder the inspirational reports of that Washington writer. In the Scriptures we read that ten righteous (right thinking) men can save a city; and certainly the tens of thousands of right, spiritual thinkers in the world today—men and women looking to God and the power of divine Love for guidance and support—can bring order out of chaos, strengthen, protect, and govern our public servants and shorten this sad period of international conflict. Mr. Drummond's article is verily a call to arms and prayer.

Boston JOHN RANDALL DUNN

Books for Peru

The Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America has received a request from Jorge Falcón, editor of *Hora del Hombre*, of Lima, Peru, regarding the recent fire that destroyed the National Library of Lima:

"Since this fire affects us directly as being among the intellectual defenders of culture, and democratic principles which encourage its development, we, the editors of *Hora del Hombre*, a magazine designed to maintain Peruvian thought and Peru's cultural position in the world, take the initiative of making an appeal to all intellectuals and their representative institutions in all countries of America to solicit their co-operation in the creation of a new Biblioteca Nacional by donating books, documents and collections. . . .

"All packages should be sent directly to the Ministerio de Educación Pública, Dirección de Extensión Cultural y Educación Artística, at Lima, Peru."

New Haven, Conn. LLOYD MALLAN

Flowers From a Prison Camp

A penny postal card served as a bank check for British Flight Lieutenant Walter Linley when he wished to send flowers recently from a German prison camp on his wife's birthday.

The postcard check was received by a florist in Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire, who filled the order and enclosed a card with the words "Love from Walter" per instructions also on the postcard.

Boys in the American armed services on foreign soil have been sending flowers to the folks at home through a regularly organized flower service handled by the Army Foreign Exchange Service which turns the orders over to the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association, which in turn distributes them through its 6,500 florist members in various parts of the country to more than a quarter million American wives, mothers, and sweethearts.

New York JOHN CLEMENTS

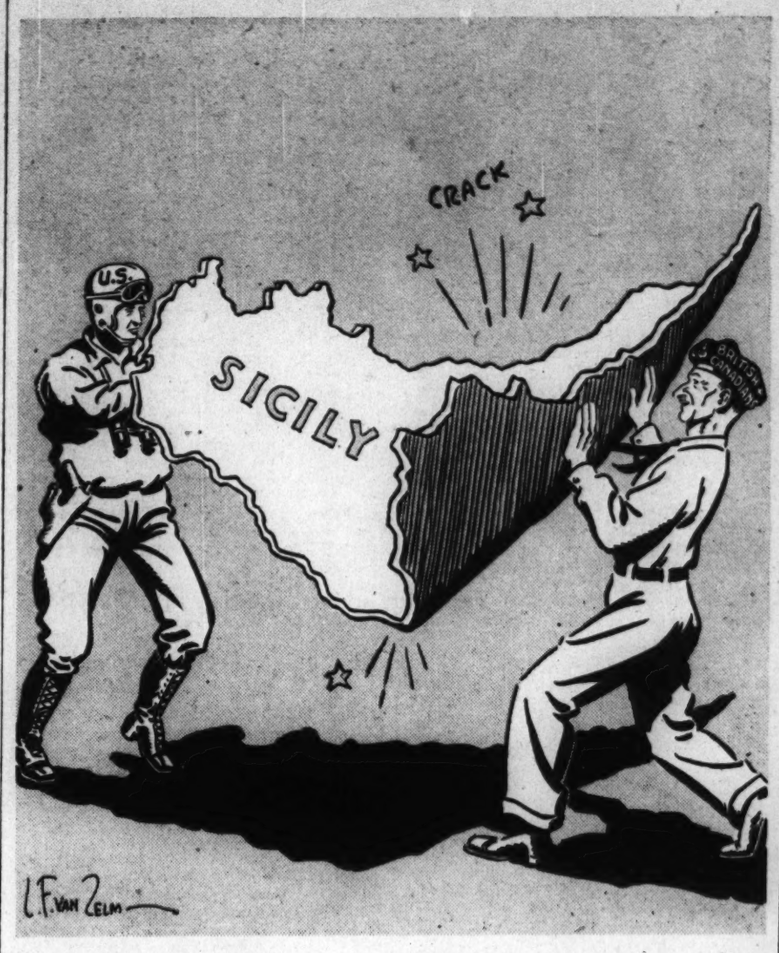
A United Nations' Flag

I like very much the idea of a United Nations' flag, as set forth by Rear Admiral John K. Weston, Oliviersboek, South Africa, to be flown above each nation's flag as a constant reminder to them to be thinking of other countries beside themselves. The design of a rainbow embracing all the colors of the various flags seems ideal to me, for I have read of a rainbow being seen as a complete circle from an airplane flying over the Pacific.

Melrose Highlands, Mass. E. C. H.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Beginning to Fold



Confusion of Theories

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

No departmental or executive order has yet been devised by authorities in Washington which compels a retired or voluntarily detached official to conform to the prescribed censorship of the bureau presided over by Mr. Elmer Davis. It is because of this measure of freedom still enjoyed by those outside the charmed circle of the elect that the public from time to time is afforded a revealing view behind the doors which are somewhat too closely guarded. Despite the fact that almost no one aside from the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Labor, who were the close confidants and advisers of President Roosevelt when he first assumed office, still remains among those close to him in his official family, few have sought to justify themselves at the expense of their former Chief by airing their grievances publicly.

In his book, "After Seven Years," published some time ago, Mr. Raymond Moley failed to be as thoughtfully courteous as many of those who have preceded or followed him on the way out. The intimate inner history of these years and of the few or several which follow them, will perhaps some day be written.

* * *

Just now it is significant that an old proverb seems to have been disproved as misleading. It is said, you know, that a watched pot never boils. But it is quite apparent that it sometimes does, and twice in almost the same locality. A fortnight ago the watchful eye of Mr. Davis failed to discover the bubbles and agitated movements which caused confusion in inner circles when the Vice-President, Mr. Henry Wallace, told secrets out of school designed to convict Mr. Jesse Jones, a member of the official Cabinet, of many alleged shortcomings. His charges were replied to, though perhaps not convincingly answered, by Mr. Jones but beyond this unsatisfactory point the public has failed to receive any convincing or conclusive information. A censor with greater authority than that of Mr. Davis, which was flouted, for the time being seems to have put a lid on the offending kettle.

And there was Mr. Chester C. Davis who came on from St. Louis at the invitation of the President to do a much-needed piece of work in co-ordinating the task of food production and distribution. He returned to his home not many weeks later, after writing a letter to his Chief in which he explained why it was impossible for him, or for anyone, to accomplish what was desired because of the confusion caused by overlapping authority vested in or assumed by related, but not co-operating, bureaus and boards. He escaped the censor because he had resigned. Incidentally it was revealed that Mr. Davis had never been accorded the privilege of a conference with the President while he was in Washington.

Now comes Mr. Lou Maxon, brought from Detroit by Mr. Prentiss Brown, a former Michigan member of the United States Senate who became Price Administrator when Mr. Leon Henderson resigned. Mr. Maxon was made Deputy Food Administrator some months ago. But he, too, has resigned, and resigning, sidestepped Mr. Elmer Davis's censorship organization and issued an indictment of what he charges is a bureau overrun and controlled from within by a coterie of inefficient, designing and (to place no unfair interpretation upon his quoted words) a politically ambitious clique desirous of destroying the established economic order in America.

* * *

No plea in confession and avoidance similar to that issued by the White House in the form of a letter accepting Mr. Chester Davis's resignation, and no executive order to cease and desist, patterned after the command issued to Messrs. Wallace and Jones, will quiet the insistent demand of the American people for an impartial and authoritative investigation of conditions which Mr. Maxon declares now exist.

It is not that the people, almost without exception, are, and have been, patient and patriotic. Sacrifices of comforts and of things necessary have been made, and will continue to be made uncomplainingly if reason for such sacrifices actually exist. But all are becoming impatient because of the confusions and admitted shortcomings. The American people do not propose to see their birthright of freedom of initiative and freedom of opportunity to produce, sell, consume, or lay by for the proverbial rainy day, sold down the river or to camp-followers who, protected by silence or sympathy, betray those whom they serve, not loyally, but with selfish purposes or ulterior designs.

They Hold the World Together

It was one of those perfect summer mornings that New England bestows on her children to make them forget the long winter's cold. Fleecy white clouds sailed across the deep blue of the wide sky. The air was sun-warmed and sweet with the smell of clover and buckeye. A light breeze from the West sent cloud shadows scurrying across the fields and brought the sound of the church bells loud and clear. I knew then that I must go to church to make the day complete.

It was a small white-painted country church on a little hilltop out in the open country, the sort of unpretentious building one sees so often in traveling through New England. The bell clanged out again as I climbed out of the car and joined the people as they filed in and took their places. They were country people with honest, sun-browned faces, whole families sitting decorously together, chubby little girls leaning against their mothers, little boys stiff and correct in their best suits, well-shined shoes and hair painfully slicked back behind their ears.

The young man who ascended the platform and moved the tall vase of black-eyed Susans the better to see his congregation was tanned and muscular, speaking with the tense, clipped accent of northern New England. I learned later he was the son of a neighboring farmer, home from the seminary for his vacation. I learned, too, that the young woman in the pink dress at the organ was his wife. The congregation stood to sing the loved old hymns. Even the littlest ones joined in on the chorus. The young minister chose for his text these comforting words: "In the world ye have tribulation, but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."

He knew that many family circles in this little congregation were broken, that country boys from this quiet corner of the world were now in Africa, in England, in far-off islands of the Pacific. He spoke gently and with deep understanding, and I could see stern faces relax, taut mouths soften. He told them of Christians in other lands worshiping this summer morning, gentle pastors speaking words of comfort to homeless refugees, men reading the Bible in concentration camps. He spoke of the simple faith that upheld General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek in China, the same faith that Kagawa had preached in the slums of Tokyo and would preach again. Though Christians in many lands were silenced now, he told them, their hearts still held hope for the future, their eyes still turned longingly toward other Christians the world over.

And as I sat in the little church where the scent of honeysuckle drifted in at the open window, I realized with the sudden insight of truth that it was the faith of little groups like these meeting all across the lands of the earth that held the world together. They were the ones who professed in all humility a belief in the great truths that men were fighting for, that even the crudest materialist paid respect to, the truths that have always led men toward better living. Here was one little piece of the world community which sought to practice the brotherhood of man because they believed in the fatherhood of God, whose faith and love leaped across the boundaries of national hates and prejudices.

Who would have thought that in a little country church I would have caught the vision of a world brotherhood, that I would have understood at last that it is the thoughts and aims motivating such persons as these that hold our world together?

INES MACAULEY

The Wide Horizon

De Gaulle's Day in Algiers

By R. Maillard Siehd

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALGIERS

While some French troops were moving across the city with American, Canadian, and British forces toward the grim bastille that Continental Europe has become under its Nazi and Fascist jailers, the French in Africa took time out from the united war effort July 14 for their first Axis-free Bastille Day celebrations since the fall of France.

By special order of the French Committee for National Liberation, French territory from which the Allied invasion of Axis European strongholds is being launched was ablaze with flags, echoed to the strains of martial music as French troops paraded the streets thronged with citizens during the national holiday commemorating historic "Quatorze Juillet."

It wasn't just France's day. It was also the Allies' Day. The Stars and Stripes and Union Jack had a place among the myriad French tricolors. And American and British detachments headed a big procession of French troops reviewed by General de Gaulle in Algiers early in the morning. The parade was led by a United States Army band of 86 pieces which had just arrived here.

* * *

It was also very much de Gaulle's day. He had a great ovation, both when he took the salute in the march past and later when he addressed the representatives of the "Combat" (North African Fighting French) group, the Communist Party, and various other civilian organizations. The Cross of Lorraine was very much in evidence and younger de Gaulle admirers were vociferous with a new slogan: "De Gaulle tout seul" (De Gaulle alone).

As the Co-President of the French National Committee mounted the dais to deliver his speech in the packed public square known as "The Forum," overlooking the main streets of Algiers and the harbor, he first of all saluted, then threw up his arms dramatically above his head in a dedicatory attitude of a "Victory V." An earlier spectacular high spot occurred when at the end of the march he crossed the road from the saluting base to talk with a group of war veterans. A line of Spahis who were to escort his car on his departure—picturesque native cavalrymen, with flowing red burnouses—had to rein in their horses suddenly, with much prancing and stamping, to let de Gaulle pass the parade. General de Gaulle's speech was a vivid discourse, during which he seldom referred to the manuscript in his hand.

He dwelt on the significance of French fusion, paid tribute to the part French soldiers played in the advance guard of the Tunisian campaign and elsewhere, alluded to the achievements justifying optimism publicly radiated today. Any system established on other bases than these must lead to uncertainty or futility. But France, with her life, her greatness, her independence at stake in this grave matter can tolerate neither uncertainty nor futility.

The General insisted on Frenchmen being united for national renovation—to establish the "Fourth Republic" which shall eliminate all defects of the Third.

* * *

Bastille Day celebrations in general had a hint of traditional gaiety about them and in Algiers there was public dancing for the first time since the Pétain ban on such amusement. That was at Parc Galland, where the Corps Franc D'Afrique staged what was described as a representation of a prewar street-fair in Montmartre. The proceeds were devoted to social work. One feature of the prewar street-fair of Montmartre faithfully reproduced was the crowd.

Since General Giraud left for the United States to discuss French affairs there, the French National Committee under the Presidency of General de Gaulle has taken what can be described as the first steps toward certain military reforms which the leader of the Fighting French is intent upon. Approving a recommendation submitted to it by its permanent military committee, the National Committee has lowered by three years the age limit for all flying personnel in the French Air Force. The significant aspect of this is that it is an expected prelude to lowering the age limit for Army officers—which is one way of making room for newcomers and eliminating some men at present in higher commands.

Proposals on this point are presently being examined by the National Committee which has adopted in principle a regulation recognizing a state of retirement from active service (congé d'activité) for officers of the Army Air Force and Navy affected by the measure already decided upon, or others envisaged. This takes care of people who may be retired before reaching the statutory retirement age level for their rank.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months $6.00 — One month $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

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PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco 5.
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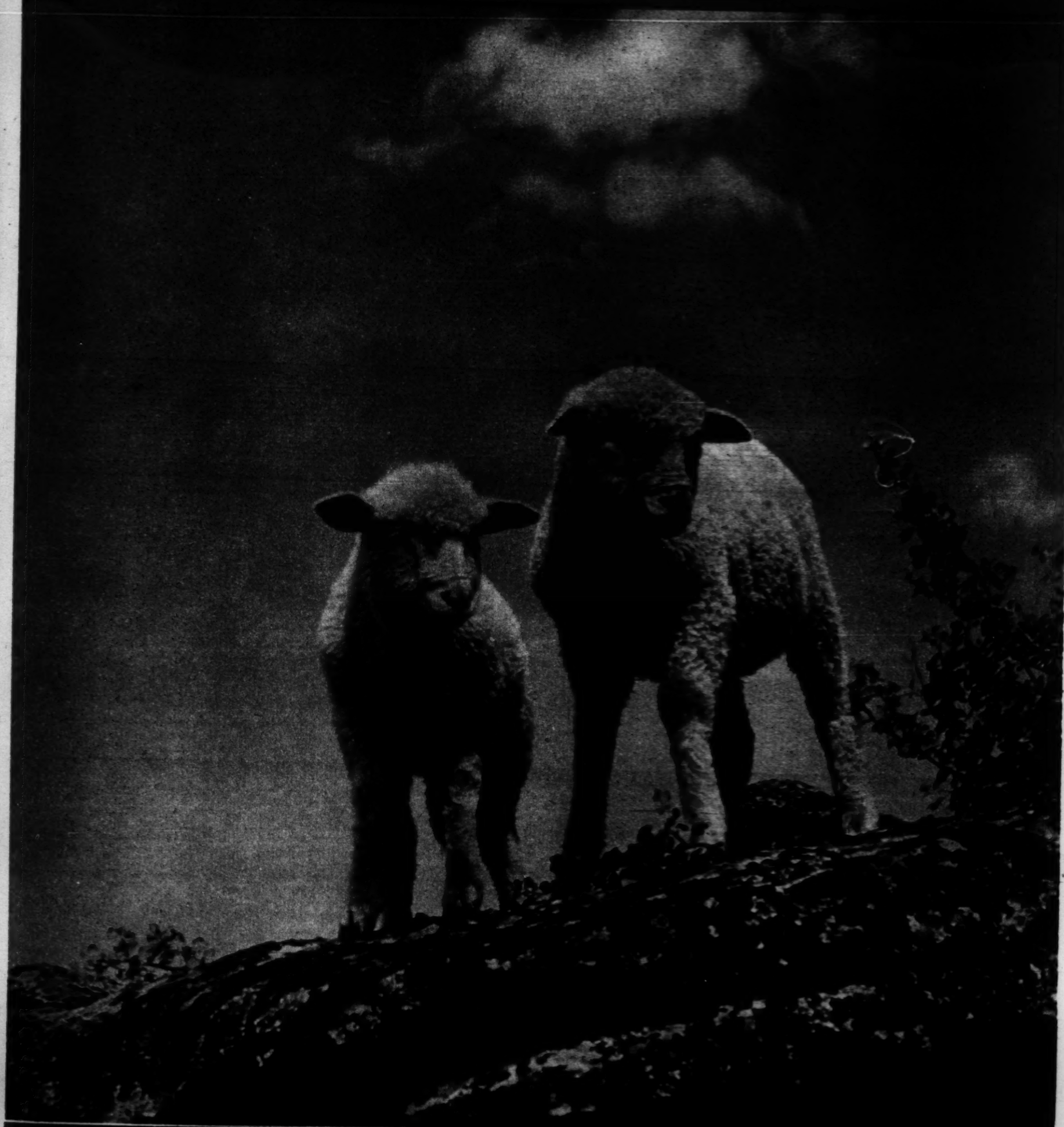
Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

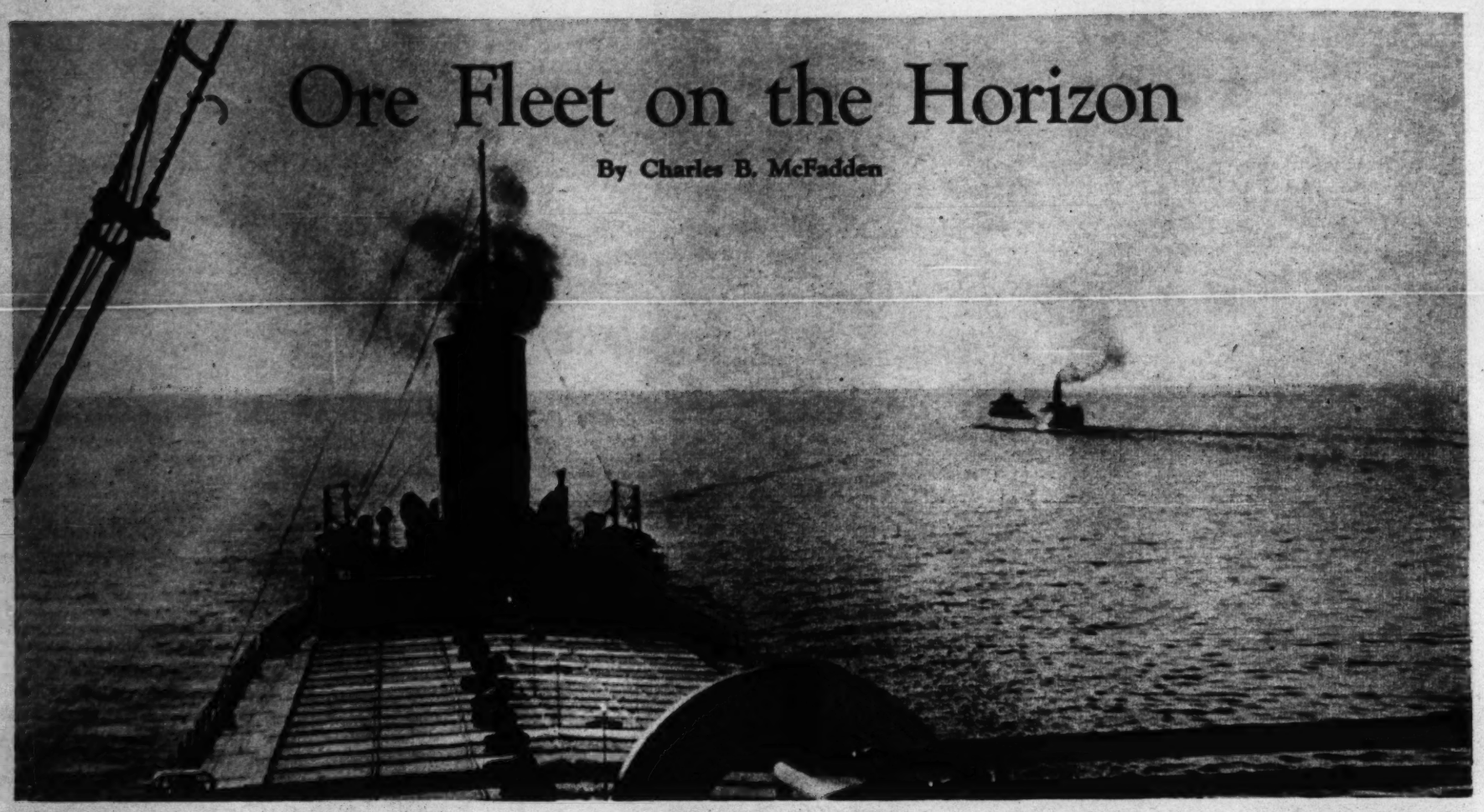
Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Weekly Magazine Section



Ore Fleet on the Horizon

By Charles B. McFadden



Office of War Information and Great Northern Railway Photos

"ORE IS MORE PRECIOUS THAN GOLD TO THE WAR EFFORT"

In a Continuous Parade, the Great Lakes Ore Fleet Moves Ore From Mines in the North to Steel Mills in the South and East. Left: The Soo Locks Are Under Guard Against Sabotage. Right: Great Northern Railway Iron Ore Docks, Largest and Most Modern in the World, Are So Constructed That Boats Can Be Loaded From Both Sides

TODAY there is a battle on the Great Lakes.

It isn't a battle involving warships—none have sailed the Great Lakes for 100 years—but it's just as vital to United Nations' victory as any battle on the Atlantic or Pacific, or anywhere else in this global war, for that matter.

The battle on the Great Lakes is a battle to move an unprecedented amount of war-precious iron ore—the goal is 95,000,000 tons—from mines to blast furnaces before the current navigation season closes.

To meet war demands the Great Lakes ore fleet this season must top by some 3,000,000 tons the all-time record ore movement of last season, during which shipments soared to 92,076,781 tons.

What makes surpassing, or even equaling, last year's record season such a Herculean undertaking is that this season the Lakes were locked in a severe winter's icy grip for a full month later than in 1942. Last year, an early thaw opened the Lakes in late March, the earliest in history, and a late autumn kept them open until Dec. 12 (past the usual Nov. 30 shipping deadline, when insurance expires).

With the steel industry some 7,000,000 tons behind last year's ore shipments at this season's opening, there is now a terrific battle against time taking place on the greatest inland waterways system in the world. Engaged in this gigantic battle is the greatest Lakes ore fleet in history—322 ships of United States registry, including 16 new ones being put into service at various times during the season, and 42 Canadian ships. The 16 new ore carriers, upon which shippers pin their hopes for making up lost time this season, are 17,000-ton vessels of the Pittsburgh Steamship Company, largest operator of carriers on the Lakes and a subsidiary of United States Steel Corporation.

In eight ice-free months between the spring thaw and the winter freeze, the Great Lakes ore boats and the 13,000 officers and men who sail them must haul enough ore to keep the steel mills working through the winter. Theirs is a vital job the magnitude of which becomes apparent when you realize that iron ore is more precious than gold to the war effort. For without iron ore, you can't make steel. And without steel, you can't make ships, guns, tanks, and planes necessary to defeat the Axis forces on sea and land and in the air. Thus, the battle of supplying the raw material for the steel sinews of America's war machine is an all-important link in America's war production chain.

Although conscious of difficulty in meeting Uncle Sam's challenge for moving more ore than ever before this season, Great Lakes shipping experts are confident it can be done. To accomplish the feat, a chain of mammoth freighters is moving over the Lakes in a continuous procession today, forming a bridge of ships over which 3,000,000 tons of war-vital ore move at one time from the great ranges in the north to the steel mills in the south and east.

The battle of the Great Lakes begins at the Lake Superior ore-loading ports of Duluth and Two Harbors in Minnesota, Superior and Ashland in Wisconsin. There the lake freighters are loaded with ore from the most productive iron ore region in the world, the strata surrounding Lake Superior, which normally produces four fifths of the nation's iron. There ore from the fabulous Mesabi and her sister ranges, the Vermilion, Cuyuna, Marquette, Menominee, and Gogebic, pours into waiting freighters with amazing speed (average loading time: 14,000 tons in three hours; record loading time: 13,000 tons in 16 minutes).

Their hatches filled with brick-colored dust, the carriers push their way out of the harbors, pound down the long reaches of Superior—and—a day and a half later—enter the Saulte Ste. Marie, or Soo, locks. Boats now pass through these locks on an average of one every 15 minutes, 24 hours a day, week in and week out. (Iron ore shipments down the lakes send more traffic through the Soo locks in a single month than was ever carried by the Panama Canal in a full year.)

Dropping down 22 feet from Lake Michigan to the level of Lake Huron,. the ships drive on down to ore-receiving ports fringing the lower shores of Lake Michigan and Lake Erie.

In this manner iron ore moves over the Great Lakes to the giant furnaces, arsenals of the steel makers, in Chicago, Gary, Detroit, Toledo, Lorain, Cleveland, Buffalo, Youngstown, and Pittsburgh—all lusty, brawling cities that gave America world supremacy in industrial production in peacetime and now are making steel for victory in wartime.

To move 95,000,000 tons of iron ore—9,500 miles of freight cars full—down the lakes before winter closes the season, the Lakes ore fleet is battling day and night, fighting storm and heavy weather, working through the peril of fog.

Months before President Roosevelt proclaimed the necessity of a seven-day, 168-hour week, the Great Lakes ore carriers adopted such a work week last season. But this year freighters which in other years made 20 trips per season will make between 30 and 35 trips, depending on the length of the season. When you consider that from Buffalo to Duluth and back—2,000 miles—is an eight-day voyage, you can understand why there will be no rest for the ore ships this season.

Such a strenuous schedule is possible largely because of the cargo-carrying efficiency of the lake freighters. Their open construction, the vast cargo space between the deckhouse, the location of the engines astern, the small amount of coal they carry (500 tons for a large vessel round trip from Buffalo to Duluth), and the rapidity with which they can be loaded and unloaded—all these factors make them the most efficient carriers in the world.

Many lake freighters carry more tonnage than the average ocean freighters. A typical ore carrier (cost, nearly $2,000,000; length, 595 feet; beam, 60 feet; depth, 35 feet) can carry 12,000 deadweight tons when loaded to a 22-foot draft. The 16 new 17,000-ton carriers augmenting the ore fleet this season are good for monthly deliveries of 1,000,000 tons themselves.

Although they are working hard for it, ships' officers and men on the lakes are making good pay and they have no idle moments in which to spend it. Ships' captains are receiving around $700 a month. Unlicensed men receive wages ranging from $142.50 per month for coalpassers to $186 per month for able seamen wheelsmen. Even the green deck hands are getting $100 a month. In addition, meals and lodging are furnished by the vessel operator. Moreover, incentive wages are paid by many companies to men who remain continuously in their employ during the navigation season.

The hours of employment on shipboard are fixed by the Seaman's Act of June 25, 1936, which provides that the officers and seamen shall be divided into three equal

(Continued on page 14)

Europe's Underground Speaks

By Josephine Ripley

It is one of the deepest mysteries of occupied Europe. Even Hitler and his Gestapo have failed to solve it. Only the conquering armies of liberation can unlock the secrets of Europe's amazing underground.

Mass reprisals have not exterminated it. The intensified Nazi efforts to break it up by other means have been only partially successful. The Nazis are indeed encircled, encircled by a phantom army that they cannot subdue—an army of civilian commandos.

They strike swiftly and with precision. There is a mysterious fire in a Nazi war plant; an ammunition train is derailed; German officials "disappear." In a thousand different ways, loyal patriots are actively and passively harassing the enemy.

The underground movement has swept through Hitler's conquered lands like a mighty subterranean stream. There are hundreds of resistance groups, separate in organization, unified in purpose.

Underground leaders are known to but few. Even fellow members are unknown to each other oftentime, so precarious is this "illegal" activity with which they have aligned themselves.

But the underground is by no means inarticulate. Its voice is heard over the secret radio. It speaks through nearly 1,000 different clandestine papers in Europe. And nowhere in all the world today is the press more powerful.

* * *

These papers pass from hand to hand until they are no longer legible. Behind locked doors and tightly drawn shades, hundreds of thousands of patriots from Norway to Greece eagerly scan these sheets for news of conditions at home and on the war fronts.

In dank cellars, in remote farm houses, in forest hideouts, and in innocent appearing city dwellings, the newspapers of the underground go to press. The Gestapo is always searching for these nests of the patriot organizations.

Sometimes they find them. Editors and writers are shot; equipment is confiscated and a day or two later the little publication is "on the street" again—oftentimes with a complete account of the raid and apologies for the delay in publication.

In Norway, the Germans in desperation decreed that all illegal newspapers be handed over to the police. Whereupon, the underground promptly and ingeniously figured out a way around the order.

Instructions were issued to all patriots to carry their papers in envelopes addressed to the police. Then, if they were found with these publications in their possession, they need only say they were just about to deliver them to the authorities, as required.

"De Frie Danske," the first Danish underground paper, is still flourishing, although nearly 100 contributors and helpers have been jailed. Its editors are forced to live "underground" for months at a time. They say that hideouts are many, however, and there's no lack of co-operation among their countrymen.

* * *

The Polish underground has suffered severe casualties, yet in spite of this the country is honeycombed with patriot organizations. It boasts more than 100 clandestine papers which have an estimated circulation of more than 300,000.

The radio, too, plays its part in the underground grapevine. The Gestapo searches in vain for the secret stations which move about constantly to elude their pursuers. In Holland, the Nazi authorities, unable to put a stop to these broadcasts, finally ordered the confiscation of nearly 1,000,000 radio sets throughout the Netherlands.

But they were right in suspecting the devotion of Hollanders to their radios, and especially to the programs from the Netherlands Government station in London. This story is told by the Dutchmen themselves to prove it.

A group of students from the University of Leyden marched through the streets one day to the statue of Boerhave, a famous Dutch scholar of the 17th century. Solemnly they deposited a wreath at the base of the statue and marched away again. The wreath bore a ribbon with the inscription: "This is the only Hollander who does not listen to the broadcasts of the Radio Orange in London."

Governments-in-exile keep in close touch with the underground in their respective lands. For obvious reasons they can give out no details of its operations. But there are many rumors.

It is said that some of the underground leaders have made regular trips to London and back. How they made their escape from Europe is a mystery. But there is a report that the return trip has been made by parachute at night from British or Russian planes. Printing presses, radios, paper and other needed supplies are said to have been delivered from the air by the same means.

It is even rumored that Allied planes have made daring landings in France, taken on waiting passengers in some remote pasture, and returned to London. That may be pure speculation. But this much is certain—that the underground is no makeshift organization, hastily scrambled together for the duration.

It is doing a brave and magnificent job now and it is girding itself for future action. The underground will not suddenly dissolve upon the day of deliverance. Indeed, its rôle of resistance against the Nazis may prove to be small in comparison with the part it will play in the rebirth of liberated nations.

* * *

In France, particularly, there is keen awareness that the end of the war will be the beginning of new and even more difficult problems. But the people of the underground are already facing them—thinking and planning for the new France, as they stand in line at the marketplace, as they toil in factories for the Germans, or plow the fields that once were theirs.

Numerous underground papers, representing different political groups, have published specific programs of action, to go into effect the minute France is free again. They have even submitted outlines of the form of government which they believe will re-establish their country on a sound basis.

A number of these plans have been reprinted by the Free French Press & Information Service in New York. Many of the schemes embody bold economic and social reforms. Others are more moderate. All demand immediate ousting of Vichy collaborators.

Most of them refer to the transition from the present government to the new one as "the revolution." They speak of "the revolutionary government" or the "provisional government," meaning the temporary organization that will have to be set up pending a normal election by the people.

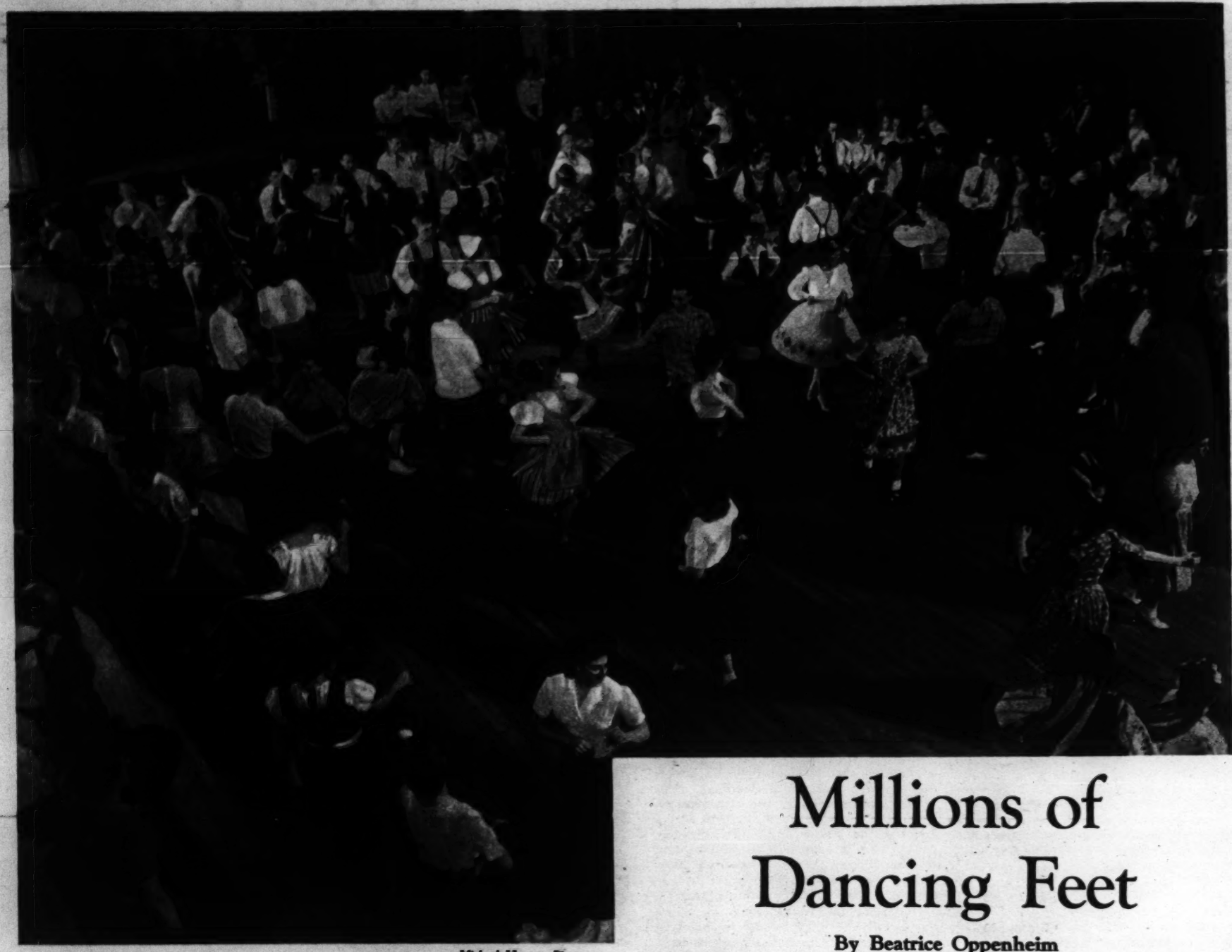
CLANDESTINE JOURNALISTS
Secret Sheets Are Produced Under the Direst Difficulties, for the Voice of Truth Is a Perpetual Menace to the Enemy

These plans disclose an obvious trend toward socialism and restriction of private industry. It is prompted, apparently, by a determination to prevent another betrayal of the people by dishonest leaders. As Libérer et Fédérer puts it: "Respect of private property, in so far as it constitutes a guarantee of liberty; suppression of this property every time it becomes an instrument of power, oppression, and exploitation."

This publication looks forward, not only to a new France, but to a European federation of democratic nations. Its plan for the regeneration of France includes a planned economy, ownership of all large industrial, commercial, and agricultural enterprises by "the working communities," and election of "peasant councils" by farmers, business councils by the

(Continued on page 15)

"THE EXPRESSION OF A SPIRIT NO MIGHT OF ARMS CAN CONQUER"
The Brave People of Three Continents Battle On With No Thought of Surrender. . . . Concealed in Cellar or Attic, Brave Listeners Eagerly Await Voices From the Outside, Where Truth Is Still Spoken Among Free Men. . . . Circulated Among Suffering Millions, It Brings a Message of Hope From Outside Their Prison Frontiers



Michael Herman Photo

AT THE COMMUNITY FOLK DANCE CENTER IN NEW YORK CITY

Millions of Dancing Feet

By Beatrice Oppenheim

THERE ARE FEW dancing feet in Europe these days. The lively folk tunes that for generations echoed across the European countryside from the tip of Italy's boot to Russia's arctic villages are temporarily muted; and the traditional, bright peasant costumes are laid away. Instead of the rhythmic beat of dancing on festival days, there is only the weary trudge to field or factory or battlefront.

But the Old World's folk gambols are being kept alive an ocean away from their native soil. In American cities, even the youth brought up to believe that "social dancing" meant only jitterbug gymnastics to the blare of a jazz band, are learning the fun of tripping a rural light fantastic to tunes hundreds of years old.

Folk dancing—authentic European peasant figures and our own country "squares"—is now a favorite recreation among hundreds of thousands of urban Americans. Descendants of pioneers and recent refugees from Old-World tyranny are together learning the intricacies of international favorites like the Swedish "hambo," Russian "troika," Italian "tarantella," Yugoslav "kolo," French "bal a quatre," and American "Virginia reel."

The enthusiasm for this formerly pastoral recreation is limited to no particular class nor any single section of the country. College students, housewives, shopkeepers, lawyers, debutantes, service men and women, motion picture stars, factory hands, and bankers are learning to schottische, polka, and sashay. Youthful dancers and veterans often take part in the same set.

Figures that for hundreds of years were stamped into the sod of a village green in Estonia may turn up in a Boston parish hall or on a California college campus. Thousands of urban Americans are learning authentic folk dances in their city parks, in U. S. O. recreation rooms, in union halls and community auditoriums. Instruction has been given between courses in fashionable restaurants and between congas at well-known night clubs.

Not even sophisticated New Yorkers have been able to resist the nation-wide enthusiasm. The beams of almost every hall of sufficient size in the five boroughs have by now trembled under the stomping and whirling of folk dancers. As many as 6,000 participants and spectators have attended weekly outdoor sessions held by the Department of Parks. Manhattan's smartest café society has learned to "swing partners" and "do-si-do" at Radio City's famous skyscraper night club—the Rainbow Room.

Farmer Cy might be amazed to see a tail-coated foreign prince swinging a glamorous screen star through the "Grapevine Twist." But as a member of the social register—rosy-cheeked and breathless after a grange hall stomp—exclaimed, "When the fiddler gets his bow going on one of those country tunes, and the caller shouts out the figures, you don't need overalls to have fun."

In many towns over the nation it is possible on almost any night of the week to go folk dancing as casually as one might go to the moving pictures. Nearly 400 American cities provide municipal folk dance programs for hundreds of thousands of enthusiasts. Seven hundred folk dance groups, totaling 40,000 participants, were counted in an Illinois survey. In Chicago, there are 50 groups meeting once or mote a week in the field houses of the Chicago Park District. Colorado has 20,000 once-a-week folk dancers. A comparatively small city like Denver can tally 50 groups, including 3,700 service men.

Country dancing is now a regular part of the entertainment in recreation halls at dozens of Army camps. Laurence B. Cairns, program consultant of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., has set up such programs at more than 50 U. S. O. clubs in more than a dozen states from New England to the Southwest. His manual on country dancing is being distributed by the U. S. O. National to all U. S. O. clubs.

Service men on leave in strange cities flock to folk dance parties, where they make fast friends among townspeople, members of other branches of our armed forces and visiting forces of allied nations.

"A strange city is never strange after you've been to such a party," a New Zealand flier commented recently.

No one knows exactly why a traditionally rural recreation has blossomed suddenly into such popularity in American big towns. Most authorities believe, however, that this is no transitory fad. Interest in folk dancing, they say, has been quietly growing for years, unnoticed until the recent flowering in all sorts of unexpected places.

Most persons hear about folk dancing from friends, drop in at a session, have a good time, and return again and again. Probably the greatest appeal to city dwellers is the spirit of simple good fellowship—missing in most other forms of urban entertainment.

"You can foxtrot or waltz all evening in a room full of people," one authority points out, "and when it's time to go home you may have spoken to no one but the partner who came with you. That's impossible when folk dancing—American, English, or European—is the order of the evening. You may arrive knowing no one at all, but by the time you leave you've probably met and danced with most of the people on the floor.

"Hundreds of city dwellers of different national backgrounds are meeting in this way for the first time. They often get to know and appreciate each other better after an evening of dancing than they had after years of sharing the same part of town."

Folk dancing, the enthusiasts say, has other appeals, too. There are figures for every taste and age group—slow, stately promenades like the American "Paul Jones" for the elderly and dignified; swift, breath-taking, off-the-floor whirls like the Danish "Little Man in a Fix," for the young and ebullient. Many of the dances, including the popular Swedish "hambo," with its characteristic whirling pivot (man's hands on girl's waist, girl's hands on man's shoulders), contrast sedate and spirited measures.

The folk melodies to which the dancers promenade, swing and whirl are as rhythmic as jazz, and often more "catchy" than the current tin pan alley hit. Among the melodies are some which cannot be left out of any inventory of the world's musical wealth.

Finding musicians is rarely a problem to folk dancers. There are plenty of good phonograph records of both European and American dances, many of the latter complete with calls. Most of the tunes are fairly simple and almost every gathering produces a pianist, fiddler, accordionist, guitarist, or banjo strummer who can set feet a-tapping.

The "calls" which direct the dancers in most American squares are the simplest kind of folk poetry. City dwellers take pride in understanding metaphors like "wave of the ocean, wave of the sea," or "butterfly whirl," or "birdie in a cage," or "dive for the oyster, duck for the clam."

The historical associations of folk dances appeal to the scholarly. The ingenious patterns of the choreography and the colorful peasant costumes attract the artistic. Even casual dancers enjoy the

(Continued on page 15)

Greece Awaits the Hour

By J. Emlyn Williams

IN NO OCCUPIED COUNTRY in Europe was the Allied victory of North Africa more enthusiastically received than in Greece. And nowhere will an Allied offensive in the Mediterranean find readier support than in a country which, despite the past two years' martyrdom, is today more wholeheartedly pro-Ally than ever before.

Despite the cruelties and famine which the Greeks have had to undergo as a result of the occupation of their country by Germans, Italians, and Bulgars, the Greeks today stand up more resolutely than ever against their occupiers. The food conditions have at times been so bad that reliable witnesses have reported people have succumbed from starvation in the streets of Athens and Piraeus, while a majority of the urban populations are always having to go hungry. The Allies have helped through wheat presented by the Canadian Government and convoyed Swedish ships, but, while highly appreciated, this has only eased, not solved, the problem which became worse because of the fall in home production and Axis plunder.

The Germans and Italians have tried terrorist methods, such as shooting hostages, deporting suspects, and dispatching retired military officers of high rank to concentration camps, while the Bulgars in Thrace have adopted even more inhumane methods. But this has not resulted in intimidating the Greeks. Even though it has been possible to find a few Quislings like Tsolokoglu, Logothetopolus, and Kotzaminis, they have found little support from the population, so that they have been of little help to the Axis.

* * *

The Greek people, in fact, continue their remarkable passive resistance. This shows itself in contempt for the arrogance of the Germans, whom they avoid and scorn, for the weakness and cunning of the Italians, whom they ignore. It is significant that a prominent German journalist who recently toured Southern Europe from Lisbon to Turkey reported that the "Greek people still live in the hope and illusion that the British will shortly return to Athens—only in Greece did I find people who accept uncritically this illusion as a tangible reality."

Nor has this resistance been merely passive. Greek guerrillas continue their irregular operations, which have considerably interfered with Axis plans. Some months ago the important Gorgopotamos Bridge, which is a most essential link between Northern and Southern Greece, was destroyed and many troop trains have been wrecked in the past few months. In the mountainous districts, such as Thessaly and Epirus, guerrillas are reported to be in control, except in towns with Axis garrisons. What is even more important is that various scattered guerrilla bands are becoming more coordinated, so that, despite difficulties of this kind of warfare, they are consolidating preparations for joint action when the Allies arrive.

Wide World and Associated Press Photos

REGINALD LEEPER, New British Ambassador to Greece

A large number and wide circulation of the underground press within Greece also results in patriotic resistance being kept alive, especially in the country districts, where their contexts and their contents are passed more by word of mouth than by actual newssheet. The fact is the Germans realize Greece is the weak point in their Mediterranean front and have for months past been making all preparations to fortify it. Greek engineers, including members of the Todt organization, as well as Bulgar workmen, are reported to have been employed upon the completion of two lines of coastal defense, the one 15 kilometers inside the other, while a third line has been erected on the River Maritza, in Bulgarian-occupied Greece.

Most Italian troops have been replaced by Bulgars and by German troops (mainly Austrian) who have lately arrived at Salonika.

But not only occupied Greece but also the Greeks abroad are eagerly preparing for the coming day of freedom. Several thousand Greek soldiers, fully trained, are waiting in the Middle East to co-operate with the Allies in any anti-Axis action. Some of them have already taken part in the military action at Tobruk, etc., and were warmly commended by the British Commander in Chief for their gallantry there. In addition, Greece has 33 warships, including one cruiser, and these are constantly being augmented by more destroyers and corvettes as they are turned out from British shipyards. The Greek fleet is manned by 6,000 Greek sailors, who are additional to the many Greeks serving in the mercantile marine.

For some time Greece, like other occupied countries, had its official government established here in London. But last fall it was decided to transfer it to the Near East, where it would be nearer its own country and could be more useful in case of Allied action. King George of the Hellenes himself moved to Cairo, where he set up his court. In London there were left behind only a few ministers and acting ministers of departments, such as Finance, Mercantile Marine, etc., which matter demanded closer and more frequent contacts with London.

Some time ago also the British Government decided to appoint a new ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the Court of the King of the Hellenes to succeed Sir Michael Palairet, who retired. The new Ambassador was Reginald Wildig Allen Leeper, an Australian, who, after an early education at Melbourne Grammar School and Trinity College, Melbourne, where his father was Warden, continued his education at New College, Oxford.

Among other distinguished Australians also at Melbourne Grammar School about Mr. Leeper's time may be mentioned Stanley Bruce, Australian High Commissioner in London, and R. G. Casey.

During the first World War Mr. Leeper entered what was then the Department of Information. At the close of the war he entered the diplomatic service proper and held appointments in various parts of Europe, including Warsaw, Istanbul, and Durazzo, before succeeding Sir Arthur Willert as head of the new department at the Foreign Office. As press officer, Mr. Leeper established helpful relations with the press, and just before the outbreak of this war he was designated Minister to Rumania, but was prevented by conditions from taking up his new appointment. Instead, during the period between the summer of 1939 and his present appointment, Mr. Leeper was head of the political warfare executive, which carried out important work in connection with propaganda and intelligence relating to enemy countries.

* * *

Mr. Leeper's wide and varied experience in dealing with different nationalities and complicated situations should be invaluable in his present post. For it is no secret that the Greek Government, like most other governments in exile, has undergone many trials and tribulations since April, 1941. There have been a number of resignations, including that of the Minister of Finance last week end and the consequent reconstruction of this government during that period.

It is, however, true to say that the more progressive Greeks see the Government's aims as those which the former Vice-Premier, Panayiotes Canelopoulos, outlined in a radiocast to occupied Greece some months ago. They are, first, to raise the Greek national forces to the highest possible pitch of military usefulness and efficiency; second, deal with the tragic food shortage problem in Greece; third, attend to the refugee question in the Mideast; fourth, collaborate with all allied governments so as to prepare Europe for the postwar period, and, fifth, prepare the ground for the unhampered working of a free constitution in Greece.

The Greek Government-in-exile, Mr. Canelopoulos emphasized in that speech,

(Continued on page 13)

A WORD WITH ROYALTY

Exiled King George II of Greece (Right) in Conversation With President Roosevelt When the King Was Welcomed at the White House for a State Visit

HELLENIC COMMANDOS

"Sacred Brigadiers" Load Cans of Gasoline on a Truck. Even the Officers Share in the Work of Cooking and Repairing Jeeps

Fingerprinting the Future

By Laura Haddock

FINGERPRINT TABULATING UNIT

A COLD NIGHT WIND blew with bitter persistence off the North River. The policeman, rounding the corner in the teeth of it, hunched his collar up about his ears and turned in at the doorway of a dingy shop, now dark and deserted. As he reached to try the door, his foot met something soft and yielding. Wedged forlornly against the threshold was a bundle of rags and newspapers that had an all too familiar shape. He knew almost before he flashed his light on it that it was a baby.

This was but one of the nine abandoned unidentified infants picked up that night still alive in New York City. Its name and parentage forever unknown, it would be fed, bathed, and delivered to the impersonal obscurity of a city orphanage, there to grow up as best it might.

Incidents like this were common in America's largest city a quarter-century ago—so common, indeed, that they were an important factor in compelling passage of a state law requiring every child to be footprinted at birth, and its mother's fingerprints taken on the same card, the two to be registered in the files of the municipality. That law diminished appreciably the number of abandonment cases.

Mrs. Mary E. Hamilton, New York City's first policewoman, who witnessed at firsthand the conditions that preceded and followed passage of the law, told me that fingerprinting and footprinting had the effect of making a young mother think twice before she left her baby on some dark doorstep. "She knows she is easier to locate once her fingerprints are in our possession. She can't disappear quite as completely as she once could."

Mrs. Hamilton, now retired, believes firmly in fingerprinting—universal fingerprinting of civilians rather than just of criminals—as a deterrent of crime. She has been working toward this end for years, getting organized groups all over the country to back the movement, urging State legislatures to pass bills, and speaking before meetings in large cities from Boston to Los Angeles and back, educating people to see that fingerprinting can be a protection to them.

* * *

"I don't believe we can prevent crime entirely," says Mrs. Hamilton, "but I do think fingerprinting of everyone will diminish crime." Evidence that she is probably right in this comes from the strong opposition she encounters whenever any legislative action is begun favoring wider use of fingerprints. "The first opposition comes from the organized underworld," Mrs. Hamilton says.

The next reveals itself in the form of highly paid lawyers and lobbyists, she told me, and is an organized group that is ostensibly law-abiding.

Which bears out the comment of Senator Rufus C. Holman (R) of Oregon in a committee hearing recently, that "anyone objecting to fingerprinting would be the very one that should be fingerprinted."

But this aspect of the question is fairly well known to everyone. It has been realized in this country for a long time that fingerprints are a sure and infallible method of connecting the criminal with his crime. The point that is not so readily recognized is that the fingerprint may also be used to connect the honest man with his innocence of crime.

Argentina has recognized this fact, and today universal fingerprinting is compulsory in that South American country. Every citizen of the Argentine possesses a prized identification card, bearing his fingerprint among other data, which he may carry with him wherever he goes to establish his identity and his right to treatment as a law-abiding citizen. Far from making the Argentino feel as though he were a criminal, this has given him a sense of security beyond anything he had before, and he would part with his pocketbook much sooner than he would with his card of identification.

* * *

Americans should not labor under the delusion that such general proof of identity is unnecessary in their own country. Nearly one third of the population—43,000,000 persons, according to figures in possession of the War Department—native-born citizens now between the ages of 18 and 65—are without a birth certificate or possibility of obtaining one. "What happens?" asks the War Department. "You have the anomalous situation of a country hungry for these workers' services saying, 'We do not want you; you cannot prove you were born in this country; we cannot take a chance.'"

The War Department rightly brands this "a ridiculous and unnecessary situation." The law requires a physician to be in attendance at the birth of every child. If it also required the physician to take the child's footprint and register it with the mother's fingerprints within an hour after birth, the problem would be easily, quickly, and cheaply solved, authorities believe.

Those who take the prints, however, should be thoroughly trained in the technique, says Mrs. Hamilton. A badly taken print is useless and might as well be thrown out, since it cannot be read or classified properly. This classification of fingerprints, by the way, is no child's play, as I learned after spending half an hour in a class on the subject at the New York School of Finger and Footprinting, of which Mrs. Hamilton is founder and director. Today members of the armed services and executives of defense industries are deep in the six months' course.

* * *

Reading of fingerprints is now an exact science, involving technical terms unintelligible to the layman, and a system of fractions and formulas as complicated but as accurate as those of chemistry and mathematics alike.

Did you know, for instance, that whorls have both single and double cores? Or that "if by ridge tracing, you find the lower ridge of the left delta goes inside the lower ridge of the right delta three or more ridges, it is an Inner Whorl?" I thought not. Neither did I. I found out, however, by a glance at the textbook compiled by Mrs. Hamilton for use in her classes.

The day is coming, Mrs. Hamilton thinks, when the system will not be quite as complicated as this. It is possible to use, instead, the science of poroscopy and do the trick with a single fingerprint rather than ten. The single-print system, in fact, has been in successful use by Scotland Yard for more than a decade—ever since Mrs. Hamilton, at the request of Great Britain, went to London and taught it to them. It seems that, according to poroscopy, each individual has a distinct type of skin pores. Thus it is possible to identify him by the print of his forefinger alone, or even by part of the print or by the impression of the skin of any part of his body.

"When we come to use that system," predicts Mrs. Hamilton, "I think you'll see fingerprints used on the ballot." Such proof of identity, she points out, will be beyond challenge and incapable of falsification.

Wide World and Associated Press Photos

FINGERPRINT IDENTIY IS BEYOND CHALLENGE

Prof. August Vollmer, Former Chief of Police in Berkeley, Took the Fingerprints of Robert G. Sproul, President of the University, to Open a Voluntary Fingerprint Drive a Few Years Ago. Center: Lieut. Robert Seares of Pasadena Studies the "Dactyloscope" Device for Identifying Fingerprints; Mrs. Mary E. Hamilton, New York Policewoman. Top: Dr. Gilbert Pond Takes a Baby's Palm Print

Then and Now—in Piccadilly

By Daniel A. Poling

I AM SITTING NOW where I sat exactly 25 years ago, in a Chinese restaurant just off Piccadilly Circus and almost directly across from the Regent Palace Hotel in London. The same urbane Chinese gentleman greeted me at the door, and yet hardly the same. Perhaps this is not the same table, but it stands in the same corner and the food unmistakably has the same war limitations. There was a Zeppelin raid that night, and there was an air raid over the East End this morning. But here the parallels, or what have you, end. Then I was a young American on leave from France. My companion was Newton Wylie of the Toronto Globe and chiefly in my homesickness I was thankful that my four small children, one a mere babe, were too young ever to know the terror of armed conflict.

Twenty-five years ago tonight! Now I sit alone, and the war that ended war and made the world safe for democracy is all but forgotten as the world rocks in the first global conflict. This afternoon I saw men digging in bomb-made ruins.

But there are compensations. Spiritual compensations first of all; courage for those who bear the battles' hardness, and a faith that grows to meet the new occasion while even in tragedy and defeat it claims the final victory for freedom and justice and Christian Brotherhood. Yes, here are the dynamic, unconquerable intangibles; faith that is both "substance" and "evidence." I have preached these truths to others, I have believed them, and now they have become my living experience.

And there are other compensations. Compensations that walk on the feet of men; that live and have their being in private soldiers and in officers, in chaplains and in Red Cross workers, in nurses and in civilians, young and older, who, as never before in human history, are in the front lines of all the services.

* * *

For some time now I have been giving particular attention to the chaplains and to the Red Cross workers in the European area. Between them there is a fine understanding with mutual high regard. The at times unfortunate misunderstanding and competition between agencies "serving the services" 25 years ago is entirely absent now. I would not change the present setup if I could and certainly I would oppose change. Anything lacking in social and human ministers can be supplied freely in expanding, strengthening, increasing Red Cross activities, while the moral and spiritual interests of our sons in uniform are being cared for by the Chaplains as never before in our country's history.

It has been heartening to find the man with the cross on his blouse so highly regarded, and so constantly required. This is, of course, a tribute to the character and personality, the ability of the Chaplain himself. Also it is a tribute to the wise leadership of the Chief of Chaplains, and also to the care with which our churches have investigated and certified the applicants. Only a few times have I been unhappy over a particular Chaplain, either at home or abroad, and I am bound to confess that as between this war and the last there is an unmistakable enrichment in Chaplaincy quality!

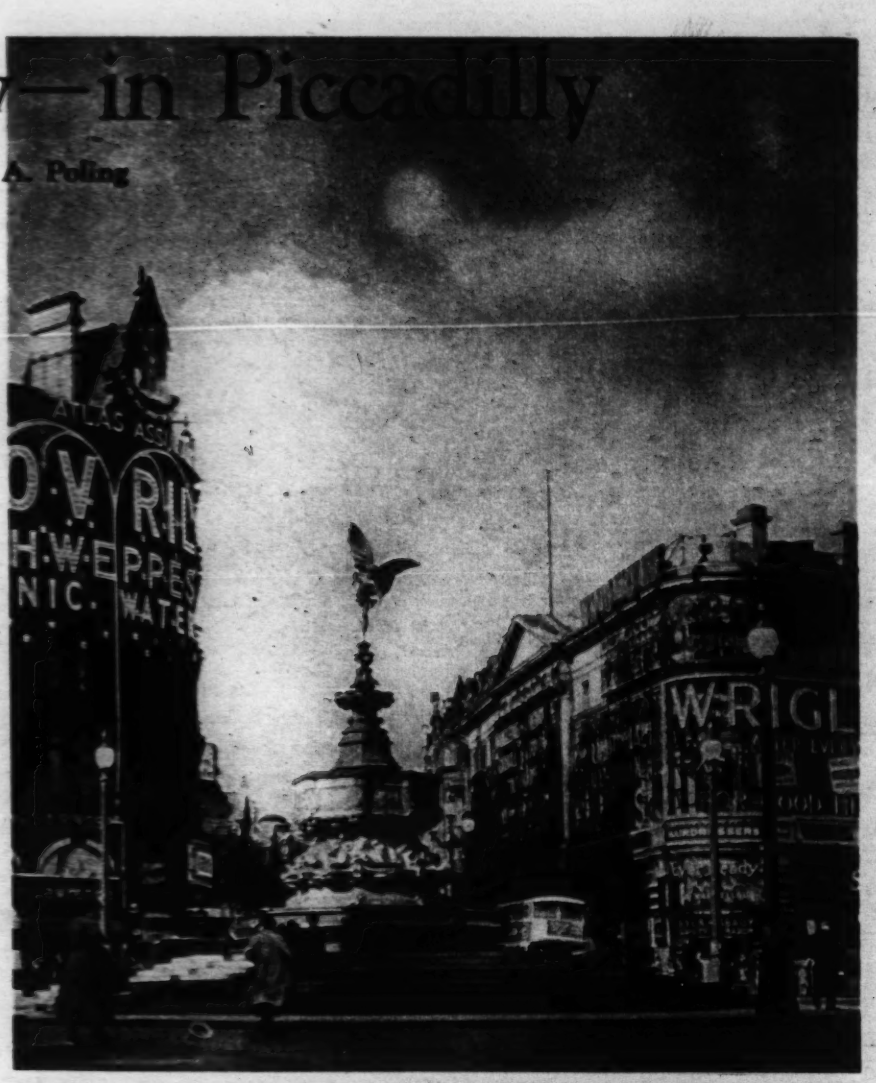
As to the selection of Red Cross workers, someone has had a veritable genius in finding the right men and women in various age levels. When a boy on leave is looking for a woman who will remind him of his mother, he finds her with a bit of gray in her hair and "that light" in her eyes and to her he opens his heart. Just as frequently he will discover someone younger to brighten his furlough. I met one young woman, a lawyer, who is legal adviser to hundreds of men in uniform, but who also conducts a class in religious instruction and Bible study after hours.

* * *

But one compensation, if it may be called that, deserves major attention. Never before in any comparable area have I found so many ranking executives giving so much attention to religion—lieutenants and captains, majors, colonels, brigadier generals, major generals and lieutenant generals, full generals and those of equivalent ranks in the Navy. Yes, I know personally these officers who pray, who invite prayer and who practice in their daily lives under the extreme circumstances of war, the "Christian Virtues."

It was a lieutenant general, now of higher rank, who, as he embarked upon a secret mission that was to completely surprise the enemy and electrify the Allies, called in his Senior Chaplain, asked him to pray for the success of the great venture, and also sought God's guidance that the Divine will might be done. It was another officer of only slightly lower rank who within the week came to the Chief of Chaplains in the European area saying, "All you stand for and represent I honor. I come to assure you not only of my support, but of my own need and to seek your spiritual help and guidance. These men under me are as my own sons. I must not fail them and, God helping me, I will not."

The story of Gen. Sir William Dobbie, hero of Malta, has inspired the Christian community throughout the world. When he wrote, "I have known *Him* now for 47 years and I could not face life without Him. I have made it a habit to bring all my problems to Him, both great and small, both professional and private, and I can testify that the help He gives is certain and convincing—" When he wrote that, General Dobbie lifted the hearts of his countrymen to new levels of sacrificial devotion and gave them visions of their "unfailing High Command."



PICCADILLY CIRCUS, LONDON, HUB OF THE EMPIRE

But there is another story to match that, the story of Maj. Gen. John C. H. Lee, Commanding General of the S. O. S. I heard it wherever I traveled through, I am sure that the General himself is not aware that it is so widely discussed, and I am not at all sure he will be entirely pleased when he becomes aware. But Chaplains and line officers, British and American civilians, both clergymen and laymen, gave me essentially the same report, a report that I think has done more to lift the moral tone in the European area of action than any other one thing. A British Chaplain visiting one of our units and speaking of General Lee said: "He reminds me of our Montgomery and Dobbie and of your General MacArthur. He has the same quality of Christian faith that we read about in Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. I shall not be surprised to find him emerging one of the great figures of this war." That very well expresses my own feeling about this career soldier, this West Pointer who is strictly a disciplinarian, pre-eminently a soldier, but always a simple Christian. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and whenever possible attends the morning service.

I had a rare evening and morning with this man who commands so unqualifiedly the respect and confidence of his staff and who has the deep affection of those who know him intimately. He spoke with great admiration of the British General Montgomery who led the "Eighth Army" to its incredible desert triumph, and whom he had only recently visited.

He showed me copies of those three now famous Orders, the first issued in August, 1942, at the time the Allied disaster began: "The enemy is now attempting to break through our positions

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THE LORD MAYOR ENTERTAINS SERVICEMEN

Sir John Laurie, Lord Mayor of London, Chats With Maj. Gen. John C. H. Lee, Commander of Supply for the American Forces in Europe

GEN. BERNARD MONTGOMERY

From "Desert Victory," Produced by Film Units of British Army and RAF

Mustograph Photo

GEN. SIR WILLIAM DOBBIE

Retired Governor and Commander of the Much-Bombed Island of Malta

Trek With an Idaho Lamb

By Rodney L. H

CAMPING IN THE SAWTOOTH
Accordion Music Makes the Evening Sweet With Melody

The annual trek of the sheep bands is on in the western mountains. Herds of 1,000 and 2,000 lambs and sheep roam the steep slopes, nibbling among the grass, the flowers, and the sagebrush. By late summertime, spring lamb will no longer be the fluffy little animal he was. He will be sturdy, strong, ready for his return journey. The story of the trek is told below.

SPRING LAMB is gamboling and cavorting his way toward the mountain tops above Western range lands. The word "spring" has a double meaning as applied to this cutest of all cute li'l fellers, as anyone who has watched him will agree. Each spring millions of his kind trek to the highlands, back in the fall.

Spring Lamb doesn't know it, of course, but he is the object of great solicitude from the moment of his arrival at specially prepared sheds in the lower country until he is weaned on the soft, rich grasses of the pinnacled land up by the clouds. Spring Lamb and his mammy, Woolly Ewe, are a business, a large and flourishing enterprise. They are more important right now than ever before.

Bouncing lambs are a familiar sight in every State in the Union, and in most countries around the globe. The United States is one of the world's leading sheep-raising nations, and the 11 Western States, plus Texas, produce more than 60 per cent of sheep raised in the United States.

But that is statistical, and this article is intended to tell primarily the story of Spring Lamb of the western mountain country, and how he develops.

His story will vary considerably, depending on the State in which he is born. If it is California, he, although called Spring Lamb, may be born in the fall or early winter months. If it is in Texas or even in the intensive farming areas of some of the other states, he may never go to the mountains, but grow up in pasture and pen.

For a typical highland lamb, one which marches to the mountains with its mother, in a band of 1,000 to 2,000 other lambs and sheep, all carefully guarded and tended throughout the summer-long journey, let us choose one which first sees the light in south central Idaho, along the Snake River. This is a famous sheep country, and one whose conditions are virtually duplicated in many sections of Montana, eastern Washington and Oregon, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and northern Arizona and New Mexico.

Our Spring Lamb is born at the specially prepared pens. Pending the time he is to become interested in bounding around on his spring-like legs, he is kept in the sheltered pens, for there is still some snow on the ground outside, and the weather on open range is too cold for such tiny fellows, even though they are woolly.

By the time Spring Lamb is stout enough to start the long journey out through the sagebrush lands and up the long slopes which head to the mountains,

lney L. Brink

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several things have happened to him of which he is not very much aware. His tail has been subtracted, for experience has proved that it would get full of burrs and things, and be a bothersome impediment to him as long as he is on the range.

One morning when the last of the snow is vanishing and some most beautiful and appetizing green stuff is springing up just out of reach through the boards of the pen, suddenly the side of the pen (his world) is removed, and Spring Lamb and the others move slowly out into the world of grass, and flowers, and fresh, tender sagebrush leaves.

Two long-coated dogs, called Zoe and Gyp (likely as not), walk along behind the sheep as the flocks from several big pens merge into one. Men help the dogs start the enlarged herd in a certain direction, toward a chain of distant mountains that stand out blue and jagged under the morning sun.

Spring Lamb is timid about the two dogs, instinctively, perhaps, for neither of these trained, intelligent guardians would harm him or let harm come to him. The older sheep step quickly when the dogs pass near their heels, and so the lambs make the nearness of the dogs an excuse for dancing in toward the center of the herd. There is much excitement among the sheep and lambs at first, and mother sheep bleat furiously, and lost lambs piteously, until all find each other. Then still they bleat and bleat, for no cause whatever, apparently. That is their nature.

Spring Lamb tires easily that first day, and the herd doesn't go far. But as days pass, and he and the hundreds of others like him learn to nibble at the green things as they pass, limbs become stronger, and the day's march grows longer.

A covered wagon follows the herd, drawn by two horses and driven by a man who sings loudly sometimes at night to frighten coyotes away. He looks after all the sheep, sometimes taking a lamb or a mother in the wagon if it gets too tired. Sometimes the dogs go to him, limping, and he removes stickers from their paws.

Summer is starting and the sun of midday is hot when the herd starts up the last long sagebrush plain, a waterless area, leading to the forested country and splashing streams. Here another man and wagon help out. The other wagon is a tank wagon, and the second man hauls water all day to a certain spot where the herd will bed down for the night. Water in troughs is all ready for the herd when it reaches that point. The two dogs do not let the herd bunch up around the troughs, but keep a steady flow of sheep slowly moving, so that all may drink their fill.

At night the sheepherder's radio in the wagon plays songs or else talks and talks until quite late. The dogs lie quietly out by the herd, unless they scent or hear something that might mean harm to the sheep. Coyotes are plentiful in the high country, and there are bobcats, mountain lions, even occasional wolves. When the dogs bark sharply on a given note, the sheepherder walks around the herd with a flashlight or lantern, to make sure everything is all right. Sometimes he fires the gun he carries on such trips.

By late summertime, Spring Lamb is no longer the helpless ball of fluff he was just a few weeks before. He is sturdy, round, still playful but with dignity, a prodigious eater, one of the herd. At this point we bid him farewell as a separate entity, and consider hereafter only the herd, which is the important unit where sheep are concerned.

Before summer ends, the herd—or band, as it is known throughout the West—has gone as high on the hills and mountains as nourishing grass grows. There are trees here, and frequent small streams. Ice patches remain on the north side of cliffs. The sheep like the high country, and thrive there. It seems to be a natural grazing ground for them, and sheepmen know that a lamb which has made the summertime journey to the mountains is likely to be top grade.

The sheepherder (never called a shepherd in the range country) and his dogs must get the herd out of the highest grasslands before snowfall, which in some altitudes may come as early as September. The downward trek can be much faster, for all the animals are big and strong by now.

Many of the 30,000,000 and more sheep in the 11 Western States, not including Texas, graze through the summer on public domain. Perhaps 5,000,000 will graze on lands contained in the National Forests. Over the Far West, thousands of bands range these public lands; thousands of wagons and herders and dogs follow somewhat the pattern indicated above. Owners of the sheep pay a grazing fee to the Government agency concerned. Under the Taylor Grazing Act this is 1 per cent per month per sheep. Sheep bands migrating between home and range are one of the common sights of this western mountain region.

The sheep bands in this year of war are very much in the service of the armed forces of the United States and its Allies. The nation's entire wool crop is requisitioned by the Commodity Credit Corporation for the Federal Government, at a ceiling price fixed in February, 1942, by the Office of Price Administration.

The wool price ceiling is high enough so that prices to the wool growers range from one to five cents a pound higher than before. Likewise, ceiling prices of dressed animals for food purposes are high enough to satisfy the grower, according to a representative spokesman for the growers. The grower, by the way, does not receive anything like the price the city consumer pays for mutton or lamb. Chief difficulty of the sheep raisers at present is a shortage of labor, which is shown in an 8 per cent decrease in the number of animals this year, compared with last. Lambs and sheep do not just grow; they must be attended.

Value of the nation's wool yield in 1942 was $157,235,000. Estimated value of the sheep in the 11 Western States and Texas before the war was $100,000,000. Both figures will be much higher for 1943.

Much of the arid brushland of the Far West cannot be pastured by sheep bands in the summer months due to lack of water. However, in those seasons when rains supply water holes, and in some areas when winter snows are on the ground, these lower brushlands supply feed for both sheep and cattle.

Approximately four sevenths of the area of the Far Western States is public domain controlled by the Federal Government. As much as 90 per cent of one of the typical sheep states, Idaho, is uncultivated. These circumstances set up the ideal conditions for the migrant sheep bands which range far and high from their comparatively small home ranches throughout the course of each summer.

On the way back to the ranches in the fall, the sheepherder routes his band past some shipping point—and the fat, round youngsters of the flock are put on trainboard, bound for far away. The ewes, or most of them, graze their way back to the home ranches as fall rains and early snows fall, for the winter's repetition of their part in the task of replenishing the earth.

The lambs in the western sagebrush and mountain areas are chiefly of crossed breeds. Hampshire and Suffolk on the paternal side. Rambouillet and Merino on the maternal. The animals for market are of special mixtures.

Sheep were thriving in the Far West long before the Americans came to it. Spanish exploration and colonization parties introduced them in California and it is estimated there were more than 1,000,000 head on the various Spanish missions in California shortly after the year 1800.

The herds of those earliest days were used principally for tallow and pelts, but served as a needed food source for the gold-seeking hordes of '49 when these came along.

New England once was the sheep-raising center of the nation. Boston has always held its place as the largest wool-buying center.

The sagebrush plains and plateaus of the Far West, and the forest-tasseled mountains have done so well in providing a home for the sheep bands that they seem to belong there, as if by native right.

The wide-open spaces aren't likely to seem so open when it is considered that upwards of 30,000,000 talkative sheep and lambs are constantly moving back and forth through them. Not to mention the other millions of little dogeys about which radio cowboys sing—for that is an entirely different story.

"HOME ON THE RANGE" Wide World and U. S. Forest Service Photos

The Sheepherder, After a Strenuous Day, Rests Beside His Camp Wagon. Upper Left: He Guides His Flock Back Toward the High Hills, Where They Will Grow Fat Until Another Roundup Comes

Among the New Books

Essays That Make a Little Laughter

Speaking for Myself, by Stewart Edward White. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.

AMONG THE BENEFACTORS who have set themselves the useful task of creating laughter this season is Stewart Edward White. Not that Mr. White had to accomplish his task out of whole cloth, for his new book is made up largely of essays previously published in magazines. It is not less delightful for that. "Speaking for Myself" contains 16 of these selections, all but one of them humorous, and some of them also informative.

In the course of a long and varied life Mr. White has had many adventures, either sought deliberately for the sake of making copy, or revealing themselves to him because he sees adventure where other persons might not. "An adventure," said a friend of his, "is a discomfort turned inside out." By that definition adventure need never be lacking. Besides that, Mr. White has discovered that there are also adventures that are attained by no discomfort whatever, so that life can be pretty full of the thing that this author is able to turn into very good reading.

He has had experiences of a Wild West kind that anybody would call adventure, he has had adventures in the deep woods and the African game country, but he concludes that adventure is to the adventurous. There's no life so humdrum but thinking makes it so, or could make it otherwise. "Zest, an eager imagination, an unashamed joy in what life brings, these are the previous ingredients."

Out of his zest for adventure Mr. White has made about 50 books. These essays disclose something of his technique, more of the man himself and his ability to get a "kick" out of whatever happens to him, and his pursuit of interesting experiences in queer places.

He has had to go no farther than his own mail-box sometimes, to get the adventures that come in letters; or his own family circle, as when he discourses on the way a man's life is complicated by a woman's misadventures with her Little Bag and her unending changes on the theme, "Oh, my Little Bag! I have left my Little Bag!"

He finds adventure in his California home, unfortunately built with a nonvanishing guest-room and subject to invasion by the 128 tourists who brought letters of introduction to him.

Mr. White's style of humor is thoroughly American. What that means is explained by his own comparison between the humor of Tommy Atkins and his American cousin. The British soldier, as Mr. White knew him in World War I, would reply when questioned about the circumstances of some achievement, "'Twas not too bad." The American doughboy, under similar conditions, would say, "Me? Why, buddy, I'm the best little performer at that who ever stepped. You're looking at a champeen."

This was not boasting, but simply a familiar use of American exaggeration. Mr. White himself follows that same method in the tradition of the Wild West about which he has so often written.

Exaggeration is the carbonating process that gives a tingle to these essays on authors, tourists (the kind called tourii), Chinese cooks, screen realism, gardens, the Credibility Quotient of readers, and with it, of course, at times the skillful pointing of a moral.

W. K. R.

Eyewitness Accounts of War

Queens Die Proudly, by W. L. White. New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.50.
Last Man Off Wake Island, by Lieut.-Col. Walter L. F. Bayler. Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill, $2.75.

THE LASTING VALUE of eyewitness war groups depends on two things: accuracy, and whether the individual experiences recorded offer a clue to the broader understanding of events. Without these qualities, even the best-written narrative fails to rise above the level of adventure fiction, to be read for relaxation and forgotten.

An extraordinary technique for capturing the particular in all its photographic richness yet relating it to the generic has been developed by W. L. White, whose "Queens Die Proudly" is a worthy successor to his widely read "They Were Expendable."

* * *

"Queens Die Proudly" is the story of a group of American fliers who fought first in the Philippines, then in Java, and finally in New Guinea. White pieced the narrative together from notes of conversations with the fliers. After making his preliminary introductions the author modestly retires and from there on the boys themselves do all the talking in direct quotes. While Mr. White has doubtless edited his notes carefully to produce a smooth, consecutive narrative he is careful to retain the fliers' vocabulary and turns of phrase in all their unstylized juiciness. And from the combination of personal adventure and little incidents unfolds the heroic story of the air side of the Philippine and Javanese campaigns, with occasional glimpses of the overall panorama. In this setting even the most trivial things, like the pilot's phone calls to his wife in Omaha, acquire historic significance.

While Mr. White deserves much credit for his method and craftsmanship, two factors tended to ease his task. First, the men he interviewed had actually seen most of the air campaign. Second, the tragic paucity of our forces in the area simplified the story.

Only in the second half of the last chapter, in describing events in New Guinea leading up to the Buna-Gona campaign, does Mr. White, for reasons of space, perhaps, crowd his narrators and rush through events. But it is better to give the reader not enough rather than too much, and at no point does Mr. White's book produce surfeit or tedium. His public will come back for more.

* * *

In "Last Man Off Wake Island," there is only one first person, he is Lieut.-Col. Kalter Bayler of the Marines, who told his story to Cecil Carnes, an advertising man. The first section of the book is the only available personal narrative of the Japanese attack on Wake Island, and is therefore of interest, even though the final episode, when the heroic garrison was overwhelmed, is necessarily lacking.

The account of the raids by land and sea on the American output is factual and informative, though the "I" tends to monopolize the foreground overmuch and the technique of combining the personal and the intimate with the historically significant, is wanting. Consequently, much that is recorded seems trivial and banal. Nevertheless the book holds reader interest throughout the account of events on Wake Island.

But the latter part of the book deals with Midway and Guadalcanal, and while the events described are interesting and important, the superabundance of previous literature covering the same field makes much of the present effort redundant, and some of the previous books are better written and better highlighted. It is unfortunate that the book was not limited strictly to the subject matter of the title.

E. S.

Lessons in Good Will

The Unguarded Frontier: A History of American-Canadian Relations, by Edgar W. McInnis. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $3.

READERS who want to see the postwar world built on something more substantial than the shifting sands of a balance of power will find this book valuable.

Essentially this is a story of international friendship, which, like friendship between individuals, is give and take. In providing a comprehensive account of American-Canadian relations from the early days of New France to the present era, Mr. McInnis, a member of the history department of the University of Toronto, has shown conclusively that real and lasting peace is not a static condition, but a dynamic result of persistent mutual adherence to a policy of good will. That is to say that permanent peace is to be had not merely because peoples and nations desire it, but because they are willing to work without pause and always with right motives to maintain it.

There is a widespread misconception that relations between the United States and Canada have been and are one continuous round of sweetness and light. Mr. McInnis demolishes this harmful notion in summary fashion. The peace that has endured between Canada and the United States for nearly a century and a half has been renewed — perhaps one should say re-created—in every decade through the overcoming of jealousies, the resolving of misunderstandings, the enduring of rebukes, the toleration of slights—and concessions, always concessions.

* * *

Mr. McInnis outlines the development of the United States and Canada in their relationship to each other, step by step. He has looked deeply into the causes of the various antagonisms and conflicting interests out of which Canadian-American unity has been welded and into the fundamental sense of fair play that has always characterized the national mentalities of both nations. The result is a highly readable historical study remarkably free of bias. His account of the crucial years from 1867 to 1877, when one false move might have set the ascendant nationalisms of both countries on each other, is especially noteworthy.

Mr. McInnis has a great many good words to say for the joint policies that have been followed since the outbreak of the war by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King. As he puts it, "With little ostentation they (the two leaders) have traced the salient lines of a process which holds the possibility of replacing the unquiet attitudes of the past with a mutual trust and co-operation, based on the realization that political separatism is not only no insuperable barrier, but may even be an asset, to the free partnership of nations who are animated by common ideals and possessed of a common heritage."

* * *

He wisely warns, however, that this can be achieved only by common consent. "A Canada which chooses a narrow and divergent path, a United States which returns to the self-sufficient aspirations of economic nationalism can stultify its possibilities. But broad vision and a comprehensive good will on both sides can foster the steady growth of a relationship whose effects will be felt far beyond the borders of the two nations directly concerned."

H. M.

Macmillan is publishing late in August "The Reader Over Your Shoulder: A Handbook for Writers of English Prose," by Robert Graves and Alan Hodge. The English edition (Cape) was reviewed in these columns on June 26.

The World of Poetry

A FRAGILE, pleasant little volume, "Poems," by Mary Elizabeth Crocker, printed posthumously, comes from the Oquaga Press, New York. From the introduction by O. R. Howard Thomson, we gather that the author was a selfless person, quietly pursuing her daily work as a librarian and devoting herself to the literary enrichment of others. Few of her acquaintances, it is indicated, knew that she wrote poetry.

Her verses are not remarkable, but they are well turned, and at times deeply disturbing by the suggestion of what she might have produced had she enjoyed more leisure for writing, or whatever it was that she needed to free her pen. The language echoes that of the nineteenth century, with more than a hint of Shelley, Keats, Swinburne and Rossetti. The simpler lyrics show the least conscious effort, and here and there one finds a gem such as "The Discoverer," which reads:

Youth is crying in the streets,
Crying to the crowds he meets:

None has ever loved as he,
Flamed or won so gloriously!

None so laughed at prison bars,
Stormed the sun and spilled the stars!

Not a gray soul of them knows
How a heaven buds and grows!

Youth is crying in the streets
To the quiet folk he meets.

Hers is a world of old gardens and green shade in the woods, and it is one of vision that transcends the limits of environment.

A pamphlet anthology (New York: Bruce Fitzgerald. 50 cents) represents a group who studied with Alfred Kreymborg, at the office of the League to Support Poetry, in New York. It is entitled "Seventeen and One," and is about what might be expected. It came, says Mr. Kreymborg, "out of spontaneous combustion," and is "a record or memory of 15 democratic evenings spent in a mutual faith—poetry at any time." It is not, he stresses, an escape from reality but an acceptance of reality.

The jacket blurb of "Arenas," by Tom Boggs (New York: Coward-McCann. $1.50), announces that the volume is one of "really memorable lyrics" and quotes the saying that "a good lyric might be defined as a legitimate shock." All that shocked us about the collection was the first of "Three Epigrams," reading:

Two things I always recommend
When life seems dull and gross to boot;
Go and catch a falling star,
Get with child a mandrake root.

Quite possibly the absence of quotation marks or source notation from the two last lines is deliberate. Yet not every modern reader can be counted on to recognize them as those of John Donne, and it would have been advisable to identify them.

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Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch on the Art of Reading—A London Letter

Cambridge Lectures, by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. London: Dent. Everyman's Library. 3s.

O More Than Happy Countryman, by H. E. Bates. London: Country Life. 8s. 6d.

LONDON

WHEN I WAS in Oxford last fall I visited the new building of the Bodleian Library, next door to Blackwell's famous bookshop in the Broad, and found that it had become the headquarters for organizing study courses among British prisoners of war in Germany. Two or three rooms were crowded with books, some new, some second-hand, waiting to be dispatched to prison camps. When Basil Blackwell took me round his shop a little later I came across more and more heaps of books, all ready to be sent off to Germany, each pile surmounted by a large red cross.

One of the biggest of these heaps consisted entirely of copies of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's lectures "On the Art of Reading." Two of these lectures—on the art of reading, and on reading the Bible—are included in the collection of "Cambridge Lectures" which Sir Arthur has put together for the invaluable Everyman's Library. The others include chapters on "The Lineage of English Literature," and "Jargon," from "On the Art of Writing"; "The Commerce of Thought," "Antony and Cleopatra," "Milton," "The Poetry of George Meredith," "The Poetry of Thomas Hardy," and "W. S. Gilbert," from "Studies in Literature," and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Macbeth," from "Shakespeare's Workmanship." Rarely can a body of professorial lectures have been published which contains more entertaining reading than this enthusiastic and discriminating volume.

⁂

Sir Arthur's peculiar qualities shine through everything he writes, but they are particularly explicit in the opening pages of his observations on Thomas Hardy. He begins by saying that the date when one is young does much to determine early poetic raptures. "Blame not your uncle," remarks Sir Arthur, "that at the age of 14 or earlier, in the walled garden screened from the windows of the house, he charged among the vegetables, chanting:

> A bowshot from her bower-eaves,
> He rode between the barley-sheaves. . . .
>
> Screw no more red roses, maidens,
> Leave the lilies in their dew:
> Pluck, pluck cypress, O pale maidens!
> Dusk, O dusk the hall with yew!

or

> I forgot, thou comest from thy voyage—
> Yes, the spray is on thy cloak and hair.
> But thy dark eyes are not dimm'd, proud Iseult!
> And thy beauty never was more fair. . . .

or

> And the tent shook, for mighty Saul shuddered: and sparkles 'gan dart
> From the jewels that woke in his turban, at once with a start,
> All its lordly male-sapphires, and rubies courageous at heart.

For to dream of these things, and to awake and find oneself an uncle —that is the common lot."

⁂

In this passage one finds many of Sir Arthur's special characteristics—his humor, the catholicity of taste that joins Tennyson and Browning together in general delight, his enthusiasm for whatever is lovely and of good report, his discursiveness (Hardy, the subject of the lecture, has not yet even been mentioned), and his perennial fondness for quotation.

Of this fondness Sir Arthur never grows tired. Some men quote to illustrate a point, or to develop an argument. Some, alas, merely to show off their reading. But Sir Arthur does it for the sheer joy of writing down, and speaking out, words of splendor and fire. To flutter the pages of his lectures is to cast one's eye on a notable repertory of magnificent things, to see a showcase of the treasuries of English literature.

Sir Arthur is an enthusiast for English literature, and an optimist. H. E. Bates is an enthusiast for the English countryside, but an optimist only with misgivings. He believes that the basis on which English rural life has been built in the past, with the great hall and the parish church as the foci of its being, is wrong and selfish. It has meant the exaltation of a single class and the impoverishment of the masses.

But as he looks round him he finds that this sort of social organization has produced a vast wealth of beauty, of neat and tended fields, of lovely ecclesiastical lines and buildings, of superb and well-bred homes, while the (as he conceives it) juster social order that is now coming into existence issues only in horrible bungalows and ribbon development. This paradox saddens and puzzles him, and it overshadows much of the contents of "O More Than Happy Countryman." In spite of it, however, he is convinced that the life of a countryman in Britain is the best the world can show. He is anxious that after the war it shall be even better, and his aspirations inform a charming book.

HAROLD HOBSON

The Artist in the Army

As Soldiers See It, by the Fort Custer Army Illustrators. New York: The American Artists Group. Cloth, $3; paper, $1.

SIDNEY SEELEY, Art Director of the United States Army Illustrators of Fort Custer, Michigan, has stated concisely the problem of the artist in the Army in an introduction to this small volume of pictures. A few artists have entered the Army with the status of painter, but those represented in this volume are fighting soldiers who follow the total regime of Army life. They paint or draw seriously, but only as recreation.

At the onset of the war, many American painters tried to enter camouflage service. There was a mistaken notion that camouflage related to the art of painting, and not to the larger field of engineering, optics, etc. The talents of some, however, have been channeled in the field of chartmaking, graphs, cartooning. In general the soldier-artists have taken up brushes, as Winston Churchill has, as a diversion.

It is natural that many of them set down their impressions of Army life, sometimes caricaturing it. Because each man responds in an individual way to daily experience, the pictures are informing and entertaining, and certainly they provide a fuller and richer record than the camera. The drawings made by Winslow Homer during the Civil War are invaluable documents.

The paintings reproduce well. The soldier-artists are subdued in the use of mannerisms current in modern art. In general, they aim for clear description; form and method are a means toward an end, graphic communication. They dwell upon comic phases, the raw recruit in his new uniform, K. P. duty, the "Mop Brigade"; but in general the report is serious and includes the range of strenuous practice and the full routine.

The landscape of the soldier is no idyllic retreat, but the stretch of terrain over which he runs his jeep, sets up his guns, patrols, maneuvers, bivouacs. Through this series of pictures executed by several artists there is discernible an underlying solemnity, a feeling of singleness of purpose, a comradeliness. We perceive the complex organization for war and the high pitch at which everyone performs.

Artists have at camp an endless array of compositions, human interest stories, and of course excellent models in action. D. A.

Pattern For Invasion

Bridgehead to Victory, by L. V. Randall. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.

IN THE COMPASS of a rather small book, Mr. Randall has assembled details of strategy, geographic features, and logistics covering those portions of Europe where Allied invasions seem possible. He describes the material, forces, and procedure required for projecting a landing against opposition.

Under the author's plan, feints would be made all the way from Norway to Greece, while the main attack was launched against Normandy and Brittany, both of which, being peninsulas, are logical areas for establishing bridgeheads.

The plan contemplates that the feints and main attack be preceded and accompanied by powerful attacks by the Russians along the eastern front that would alternate between various sectors, leading the Nazis uselessly to concentrate their reserves in a threatened sector before the attack was shifted to another sector. It is possible that the Soviets might thereby find a soft spot where the much-desired break-through can be effected; and, at any rate, the Axis would be prevented from rushing troops and equipment from the eastern front to newly threatened areas elsewhere.

Footholds in Italy, Corfu, and Greece might become bases for extended advances should they be found practicable, and continued success in this area eventually would constitute a menace to the flank of the Nazi's army in Southern Russia.

While the author is not a subscriber to the "do it all by airforce" school, he does emphasize the need of adequate air support for every operation undertaken. However, Mr. Randall is convinced that the Luftwaffe has already passed the zenith of its power, and is destined to be decimated and whittled down.

He is not impressed with the value of the assistance to be secured from the civilian populations of invaded countries, as he thinks Nazi precautions will largely forestall active support—a rather pessimistic surmise in view of the hatred the Nazis have almost universally aroused, and the amount of arms and ammunition being smuggled into occupied countries.

The grimness of attempting an invasion of Europe is presented in its stark reality, and no attempt is made to gloss over the very considerable losses in men and material which must be expected before and during the establishment of one or more bridgeheads.

For the nonmilitary reader, this book is an excellent presentation of the various factors that must be given careful consideration in preparing for an invasion of Europe. F. L. O.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Book Window

A Short View of Elizabethan Drama, by Thomas Marc Parrott and Robert Hamilton Ball (Scribners, $1.80), represents a widening of the college classroom to let in the world of adult information seekers as auditors. A graduate course, dealing with the London theater of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth century, is here thrown open to all curious and ambitious learners. The stage of the period is described in some detail and the management of it is discussed. Better yet, the writers of plays —Marlowe, Chapman, Ben Jonson, Ford, and Massinger, to name a few—are studied as men and their works are analyzed as the mirror dramatic art of an era that most of us know only by Shakespeare.

Victory and After, by Earl Browder (International Publishers, $2), would hardly have brought the author any such public notice as his social and political activities have; it is too harmless in its expression of opinion to have aroused conservative ire. It is a liberal discussion, just the same, of the world war-and-peace problem, certain passages, as has been the case with other works of the sort, passing out of date with shifts of the fortunes of battle. By its own avowal, the book is an exposition of American communism, and in the light of Communist theory it champions the United Nations' cause.

Atlantic Charter, by Cecil King (Studio Publications, $4.50), reviews, in picture and text, the story of the United States Navy from the War of Independence down to World War II. Brief accounts are given of the actions in which American ships have taken part, and the record of both defeat and victory is dispassionately written. With index, 232 pages.

The Oxford Companion to Music, by Percy A. Scholes (Oxford, $7.50), brings to date a study of the field of tone which an educator of broad and human scholarship and boundless artistic enthusiasm has spent a considerable part of his career upon. The articles, generally brief, and in certain cases thoroughly, but never pedantically, extended, are written in a style to encourage listening to performance of works old and new and to stimulate discussion about them.

Modern Encyclopedia of Checkers, by William F. Ryan (Ryan, $5), offers exhaustive analysis of the various main lines of play, with their variations, with many lively comments along the way, resulting in a book at once instructive and entertaining.

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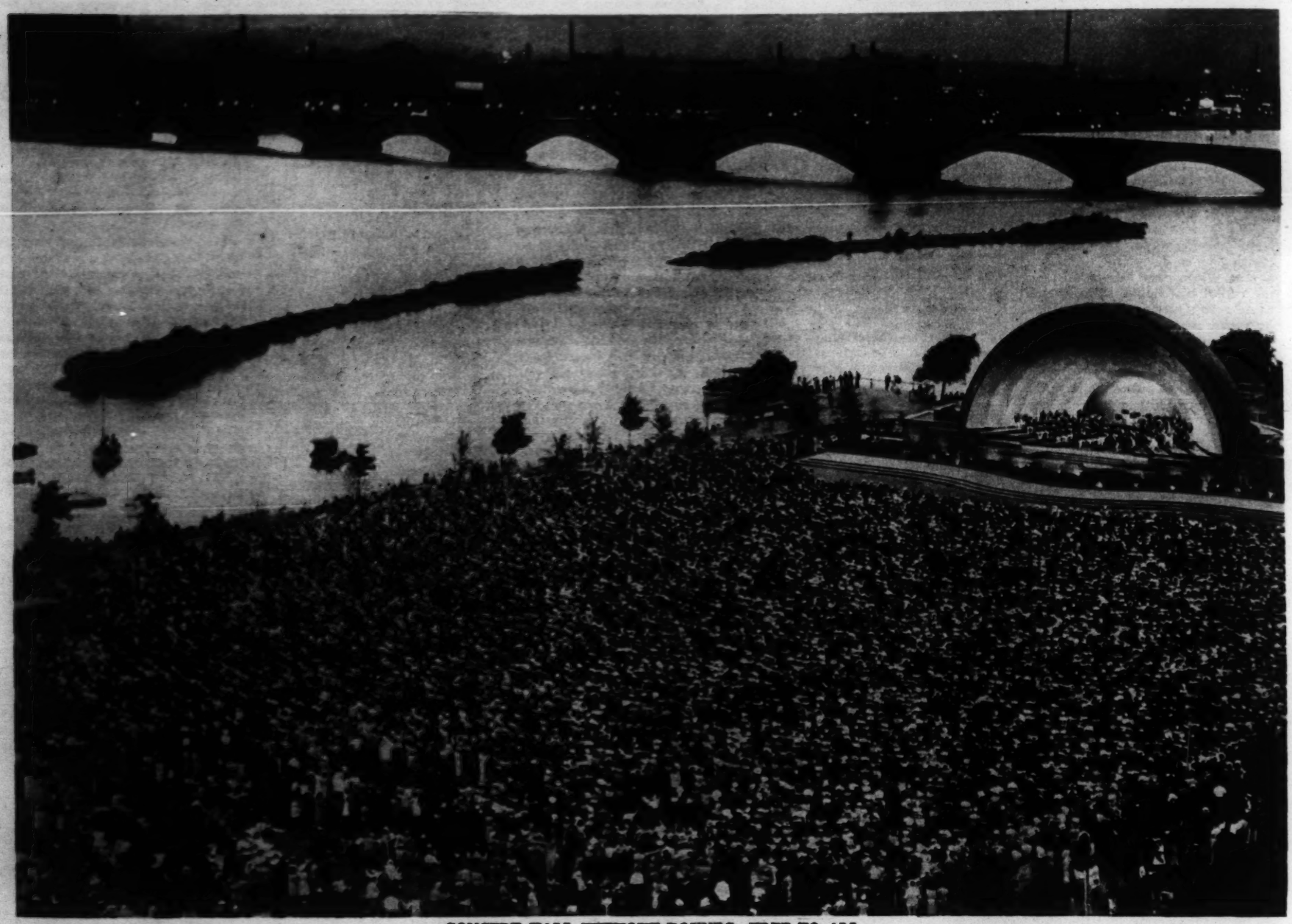

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THERE IS NO STADIUM for Esplanade Concerts. The audience is enclosed by no walks, fences, or hedges. There are no gates, no ticket windows—in fact, no tickets. The "auditorium" consists of sundry acres of flat lawn within the State park system on the east bank of the Charles River, at the foot of Beacon Hill.

Boston's annual series of free outdoor concerts are presented by musicians of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. On July 22 they will embark on their fifteenth consecutive season under the conductorship of Arthur Fiedler—and their first season of weekly broadcasts on a national radio network.

If you pass along the Charles River Esplanade with an interest in music, or if you are drawn by curiosity as to the presence of a crowd, you step off any part of the sidewalk—and you are attending a symphony concert. You may stand up or sit on the grass. If you prefer, you may rent a folding chair for a dime. But the chair will not be in a section, arranged in formal rows. You will have to go to a stockpile of chairs (1,000 to a pile), where an attendant will hand you one in exchange for a coin. You will carry it along and place it on any vacant space that suits your whim.

Although presented on State property, and the pride of State and municipal authorities, the Esplanade Concerts subsist on funds raised by an annual letter, free-will deposits of coins for programs by the audiences, a share of the chair rentals and—if necessary—help from the treasury of the orchestra.

From 5,000 to 25,000 persons listen to the concerts, which are given six nights a week, and, for children, on Wednesday mornings, over a span of four weeks. The music is projected to these throngs by the acoustic shell within which the orchestra plays.

Fifteen years ago, the unbelievableness of attention to symphonic music on the part of the heterogeneous public assembled outdoors almost prevented Arthur Fielder from establishing the Esplanade Concerts. Everyone told the young conductor that his dream of free outdoor symphony concerts was headed for a rude awakening. Music outdoors required a brass band both to conquer space and capture attention. Concerts such as he projected belonged definitely in Symphony Hall. They sounded better there.

For two years the young man sought financial support from wealthy patrons of music. Finally about a dozen sponsors made up a fund, but with the expectation of participating in an experiment about as likely of realization as those devoted to extracting gold from lead.

Fiedler found the State park authorities willing to construct an inexpensive acoustic shell in return for the services of 45 or so Boston Symphony musicians for 30 concerts at no additional cost.

An audience of upward of 1,000 assembled on the opening night of the Esplanade Concerts, July 4, 1929. In deference to his advisers, Fiedler confined his initial program—and those for the rest of the season—to music safely demarked from the realm of the symphony. The opening program was typical: Nicolai's Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor"; excerpts from Romberg's operetta, "The New Moon"; Saint-Saens's Prelude to "The Deluge," with its violin solo played by the concert-master; the traditional Hebrew melody, "Eili-Eili," and, in honor of Independence Day, Victor Herbert's "American Fantasy," ending with "The Star-Spangled Banner."

As Fiedler stepped out on the stage, it was a great moment for him—the realization of two years of struggle. Yet the realization was mingled with disaster. Soon after the opening measures, a prankish wind whirled into the shell and whirled out again with pages off many of the music stands. The audience scampered about, rounding up the all-too-Merry Wives. Others watched the pages as they soared like seagulls.

With the superb discipline that makes an orchestra great, players at the front of the stage accepted and delivered captured music. Some stepped from their bared music stands to hold the fluttering pages which some players had been able to retain. Others played from memory. The performance was unbroken, if Fiedler's spirits were. The wind not only frolicked with the printed pages, but with the tones themselves. It rendered string instruments inaudible, and the brass—and in particular the piccolo—too audible.

At the second concert, and ever after, each music stand was armed with long, wooden clips. As for contending with future distortion of tone, Fiedler consulted with the head of the sound laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, whose great, white buildings gleamed at him from the distant Cambridge shore of the river, as he faced the orchestra. Prof. W. R. Barss drew diagrams as he was appraised of the measurements of the shell, the locations of the respective "choirs" of instruments, and the distortions wrought by the wind. After studying his sketches, he said he felt sure that tonal balance could be safeguarded by reseating the orchestra.

For the first seasons, Fiedler placed his reliance in attracting, building up, and holding his audiences by their awakening appreciation of orchestral tone and of the precision and expressiveness of performance of his famous players. Then isolated movements of symphonies began to steal into the programs. No dropping off in attendance appeared to result. The great business depression now had settled over the land, and the vast audiences found that there was something in these symphonic excerpts which did something for their outlook on a greatly altered world. By the second season, the original small group of sponsors had to expand their ranks to finance the concerts. The third season was financed by asking "those who can do so, to help maintain these concerts for those unable to contribute."

After five seasons, the Fiedler experiment had earned such a place with public and park authorities, that a larger shell of improved design—both as to sight and sound—was built of welded steel plates. On the program which constituted the dedication of the steel shell, Fiedler confidently placed the whole of Mozart's G Minor Symphony just after the opening number, Goldmark's "Sakuntala" overture.

Early warnings were repeated when, on the approach of the seventh season, Fiedler told friends of his intention to present all nine of Beethoven's symphonies on the Esplanade. Later came all four Brahms symphonies, and the last three of Tchaikovsky, each series played in a single season.

One day it was discovered, up in the State House, that a fund to "create a public beauty spot" had never been applied to the purpose, through the demise of the testator's executor. New trustees were appointed, to study suitable projects. They considered many. In the end, the Edward Hatch Memorial shell was built of teak-lined granite, at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars.

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On the Beam

Hard Times

Nothing is easy now, because everything is too valuable to take for granted.—RICHARD CHURCH.

Music in Democracy

A musical education is a great help to a citizen in a democracy learning to play his part in unison and harmony.—MAYOR FIORELLO H. LA GUARDIA.

Drift From the Farms

The movement away from farms since 1940 has been nearly 3,700,000.—FRANK R. WILSON, Assistant to Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones.

Farm vs. Factory

Farm boys are making more money in a factory in one year than the farm is worth upon which their father has been trying to pay a mortgage for a lifetime.—REP. ALBERT J. ENGLE of Michigan.

Flying Fortress Burns 245 Gals. P. H.

The airplane of today makes heavy demands on fuel. A Flying Fortress uses about 245 gallons an hour, while a P-40 fighter plane burns 60 gallons an hour.

Unity Among Czechs

The untold sufferings the war has brought have almost completely re-established the inner unity of the Czechoslovak people. In a short time we shall again be one of the best democracies of Europe.—DR. EDUARD BENES.

Tires Good for 100,000 Miles

The 100,000-mile tires will become possible because they will be made of synthetic rubber, designed by man to meet exact specifications and produced from American petroleum in American refineries.—DR. GUSTAV EGLOFF of Chicago.

The Job to Be Done

There can be no cheer in the American hearts until the Nazis are crushed in Europe and the Nipponese in the Pacific, until China is free from aggression, and Quezon, MacArthur, and Wainwright march in triumph through the streets of Manila.—JAMES F. BYRNES.

Neutral Air Lines

Eire and Sweden are the only neutral countries operating an air line to Britain at present, but the Irish do not like it and have made an informal protest. The reason is all neutral civil planes have to be painted the same color, and the chosen color is orange.—THE LONDON SUNDAY EXPRESS.

Efficiency of Older Workers High

Older workers, both men and women, but more especially women, suffer from a conviction on the part of some employers that years bring less efficiency and higher injury rates and absenteeism. The contrary is true.—PAUL V. MCNUTT, chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

Machine Tools in Peacetime

Only twice before this war—in 1919 and in 1939—has machine tool output exceeded $200,000,000; yet total production for the three years ending in 1943 will top $3,000,000,000. Over 90 per cent of this vast supply of modern machine tools can be immediately adapted to peacetime production.—MACHINE TOOLS.

Peace and Postwar Plans

Club women will be literally overwhelmed with peace and postwar plans during the next six months. Beware of propagandists of all types. Don't pass resolutions indorsing this or that, unless a study has been made of the subject. When resolutions are passed, work upon them, do not forget all about them.—MRS. JOHN L. WHITEHURST, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Sink Personal Considerations

It is the duty of everyone who today is entrusted with a task in the conduct of the war to place in the background any personal considerations and to concentrate single-heartedly upon the goal of winning the war in the speediest possible time.—RABBI LOUIS I. NEWMAN.

Friendly Brazil

The 45,000,000 people in Brazil have always felt a friendly interest in Americans, and now we find that interest is reciprocated. We all hope that the closer union between us which the war has brought will continue in the post-war world to our mutual advantage. — BRAZILIAN PUBLISHERS VISITING THE UNITED STATES.

A Humble Reminder

The bat is a very old creature. He has this navigation business down fine. If you take two wheels revolving in opposite directions, and blindfold the bat, he will fly through the wheels without ever hitting a spoke. He has been able to do that for centuries. Of course, he is a dumb animal. We don't want to think that everything in this world has been created by us, and that we are masters of nature.—CHARLES F. KETTERING.

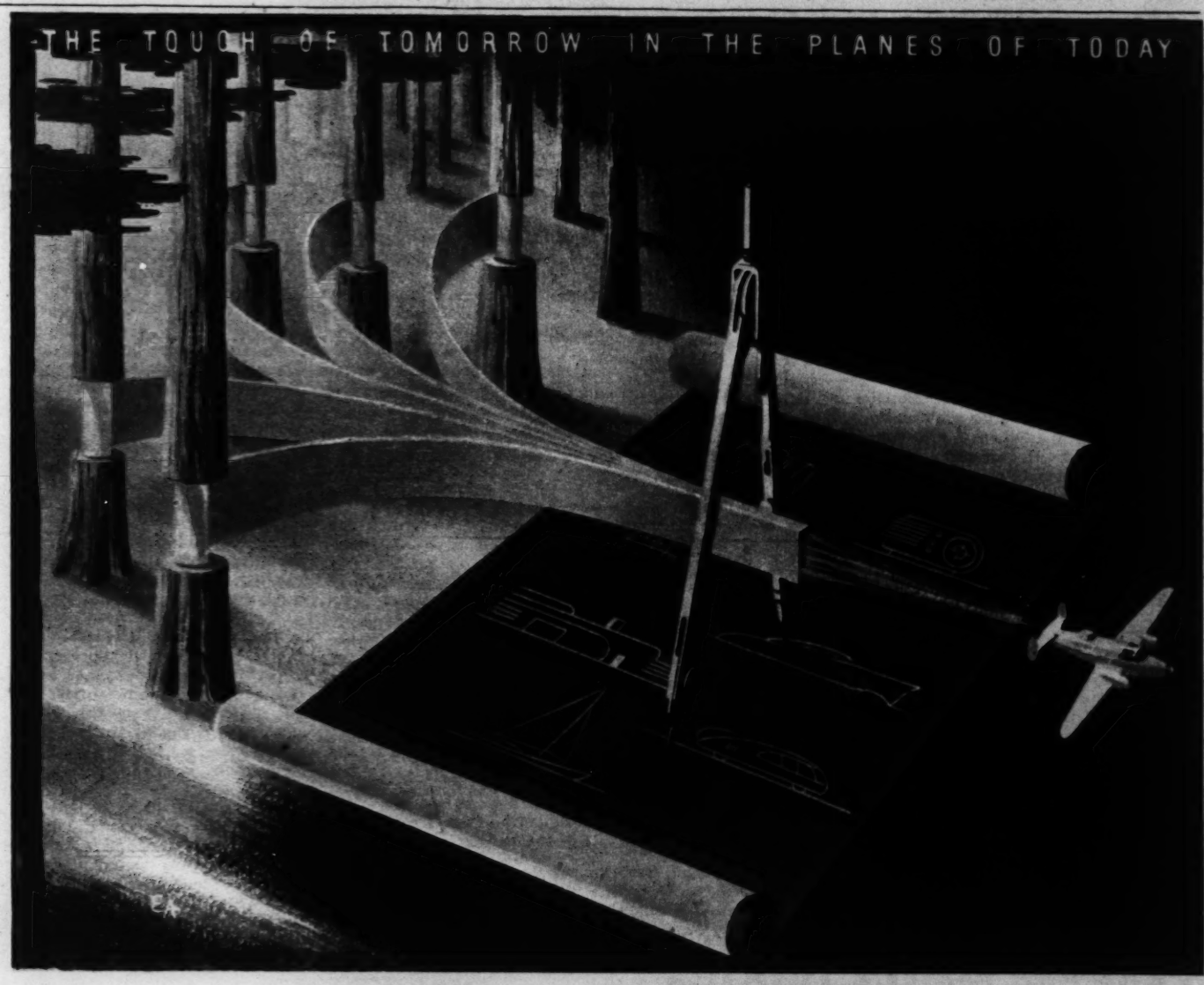
. . Greece Awaits the Hour

(Continued from Page 5)

was neither a political nor a service government, but a detachment faced with the necessity of representing the whole nation. Its members realized their responsibility but also their limits in the time and extent of their jurisdiction.

Opinions differ among the Greeks, both exiled and at home, regarding the kind of constitution which Greece desires to set up after the war. In some circles it is maintained that the Greeks at home are predominantly republican. Others are unprepared to go so far. There is, however, agreement among the experts here that the Greeks at home feel the King's return should be a matter of decision for the Greek people themselves—in other words, that he should not return until accepted by a free plebiscite, which is to be taken immediately after liberation to decide this issue. And as a preliminary, they would welcome a declaration from King George that he would stand by such a request.

King George, in reply to a message from Colonel Zervas, leader of the Greek guerrillas, declared recently he would, "after his return to Greece," conform to the will of the people. On July 4, in a broadcast to Greeks everywhere, King George gave the long-awaited pledge that free general elections shall be held in Greece within six months of the country's liberation and that he will respect the decisions of the Constitutional Assembly resulting from these elections.



A New Industry Comes Out of the Woods

Plywood, the structural material of the future, takes to the skies today. Planes of all types are now being made of plywood, superior in certain characteristics even to fine steel or aluminum.

With war-time expansion of plane production, Fairchild foresaw shortages in the light metals. Research and engineering development of plywood at Fairchild were given a great stimulus. New data and new techniques were developed, made possible by recently perfected adhesives. Plywood craftsmanship jumped ahead many years in a few short months.

By a patented Fairchild process, known as DURAMOLD, layer-on-layer of wood, laid cross-grain and permanently joined with special resins under heat and pressure, may now be molded into single and multi-curved structural surfaces of consistently high quality.

DURAMOLD possesses some distinct advantages over metal aircraft surfaces. It is more fire-resistant. It makes lighter, stronger planes; the rigid DURAMOLD shell is its own support, eliminating the need for a great clutter of internal stiffeners, bulkheads, and other reinforcing members necessary in thin metal construction. It does not wrinkle nor buckle in the airstream, as does a metal surface. There are no non-flush rivets, as no rivets are required. Thus, it is *smoother* in the air . . . horsepower is not handicapped by increased "drag." The plane can fly faster, is more maneuverable, has greater lift, speed and range in the field of high performance.

Production of DURAMOLD structures in spars, flat pieces, and complex curved surfaces is now concentrated within the aviation industry. Its purposes are 100% the purposes of war. But, when victory is won, the techniques, facilities and craftsmanship of a new industry can and will be applied to a multitude of peace-time products.

DURAMOLD, another example of those Fairchild achievements which put the "touch of tomorrow in the planes of today," is available to all "priority" manufacturers. Write for free illustrated booklet.

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Then and Now—in Piccadilly

(Continued from Page 7)

to reach Cairo . . . and to drive us from Egypt. . . . If each of us does his duty, we cannot fail . . . may God give us the victory." The second, issued in October, 1942, at the launching of his great offensive, contains these electric words: "We are ready now. The battle which is about to begin will be one of the battles of history. . . . Let us all pray that 'the Lord mighty in battle' will give us the victory." And the final historic Order, a victorious "Personal message from the Army Commander to all officers and other ranks," dated Christmas, 1942, opens with this unforgettable sentence of gratitude: "Before the battle I sent you a message in which I said: 'Let us pray that "the Lord mighty in battle" will give us the victory.' He has done so, and I know you will agree with me when I say that we must not forget to thank Him for His great mercies."

* * *

As in the hands of General Lee I read those Orders I caught a light in his eye that indicated unmistakably his own basic faith. He would have written his similar orders, this soldier from Kansas, who has the religious foundations of "Stonewall" Jackson of Virginia. I have copies of those Montgomery Orders.

I spent that night on the military train. In the morning I got up at 5:30 to make an early connection for our "Bomber Command," but I found the General waiting to see me off. "What are you reading?" he queried, and it was, I believe, with mutual pleasure that we found we were reading the same devotional quarterly! I am looking forward to spending a morning with him in his favorite church. But also at headquarters or in the field, General Lee calls upon his own Chaplain to conduct regular and stated devotions. When it was reported to him that some men found it difficult to be relieved from duties to attend divine services he sent down a memorandum in which appears the following paragraph:

"Commanding officers will encourage personnel to attend religious services. No member of the command who desires to attend Sunday services will be placed on duty that prevents such attendance."

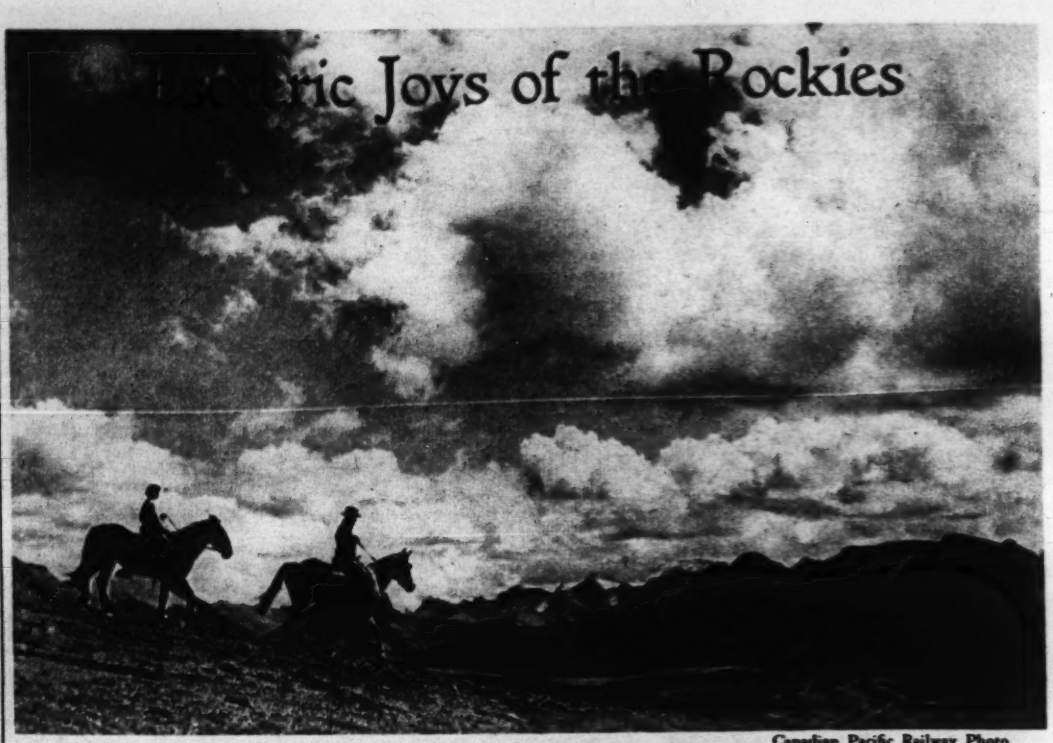
That is Gen. John C. J. Lee, a soldier to remember and an officer to make glad the hearts of American mothers and fathers whose sons are with the colors.

* * *

You would not expect to find a great deal of religion in the training orders of the commandos, but here is a paragraph from our most recent "Training Data—Commandos":

"We may not talk about our religion, but it is bred in our bone. . . . But, remembering our faith in a good God, we must also remember that it is as important not to let Him down as it is to expect Him not to let us down—as important to be on His side as to look to Him to be on ours."

Yes, the law of compensation operates even in this war, but the Chinese gentleman, though still smiling, has passed this table twice, and there are hungry people waiting to be seated. Good-night!



Canadian Pacific Railway Photo

CLOUD SHADOWS IN SUNSHINE VALLEY, NEAR BANFF, ALBERTA

Esoteric Joys of the Rockies

THE TRUE MOUNTAINEER may know very well he is not going to be among his beloved peaks till the war is over. The great nailed boots—well greased, we hope—must rest another season, the climber's ropes hang idle, the 10-spiked crampons forget the ice slope, but the mountaineer's thoughts cannot. At odd moments and for unaccountable reasons, up surge imaginary summits before him. Sometimes his mountains are never more present than when he is absent from them.

In imagination—though we may be

Stooping over the furrow,
Sharring the silly mold

in our Victory Gardens—we are stepping from boulder to boulder across the moraine in the Canadian Rockies, feeling the crunch of dawn-crisp snow under our boots' nails, chipping out foothold in the glacier, "furrow cloven" with such different furrows. About us, shadowy still till the sunlight creeps lower, stand the peaks; the night-frozen films on the glacier rivulets tinkle as we stride across them; the moulded hummocks of the snow fields open our path to us; the bergschrund where the snow meets the rocks has always, in these visions, the right point of attack; the rocks themselves are airy ladders runged for toe and finger; the crested final snow ridge twists up to a summit just far enough above.

There by the cairn the snug sack—never more than pleasantly weighty in such dreams—comes off. Sea after sea of peaks, "a hundred Switzerlands in one," as Edward Whymper called them—flow north and south, east and west, as far as eye can reach. Giant Robson, Victoria, the Freshfields, Sir Donald, the Bugaboo Spires salute us—unchanging ever. "So and no otherwise. So and no otherwise, hillmen desire their hills."

And apart from these—to the mountaineer—supreme and esoteric joys of the heights, his hunger for the perpetual, for the things which remain, calls up a thousand more communicable memories. The return of life to the slopes as the snows withdraw is one of them. The snow patches are lying—like pied cows—about the high parklands, and through their fringes, without waiting for them to thaw quite away, thrust up the crocus and the anemone. Round their grimy, retreating margins a thousand tiny jewel-flowers are creeping out.

Not flowers alone have been hibernating. The bears, of course, come to thought first. The brown bear, as we see him about the garbage piles near the hotels, is a rather sadly vulgarized creature. Contact with civilization apparently does him no good. He would be better left to his roots and berries. The grizzly is a rare sight, but his possible presence gives a certain flavor to the uplands and slides. A talkative party meets few animals.

The trick is to be still a few minutes. Here in this boulder pile is a rough, brown, lichen-stained, sun-warmed seat. Let us rest and be silent awhile. There seems nothing stirring. The slanting afternoon rays stream across the deep trench of the Columbia Valley. The river—twenty miles of it—is a twisted silver ribband. If we were near we might see moose in these muskegs. "Cheep!" What was that? What is flitting there through our rock-pile? It is the Little Chief Hare—smallest and most endearing of rabbit-like creatures. He is an unforgettable little personage. But do not leave your camera strap about. He will cut it up as if he had a mouthful of razors. I once left a new 80-foot Alpine club climbing rope a while on the rocks under Mt. Sir Donald, near Glacier, so I know. It was in 20-foot lengths when I found it again!

In the fall the Little Chief turns haymaker. On sunny ledges, under overhanging rock eaves, you will find his winter bedding and forage spread out to dry. With a modicum of patience you can watch him at work. He is a very shrewd judge of the weather. Should a shower come by, then he is in good time taking his hay in under cover. When it passes,

Quick as the sun itself, he's out again

(as Wordsworth said of the Celandine), spreading and turning it to best advantage.

At evening and in the early hours there is larger game to watch. Some you will no more than catch a glimpse of—lynx or wolverine, for example—they are off so fast once they sight or smell you. But the mule deer, the mountain sheep with their enormous horns, and the great white goats, if you keep still, will let you be their neighbor on the slopes long enough to see how they pass their blameless existences. And so will the moose, that prehistoric-looking creature nosing about under water for his weeds.

These are memorable encounters—more omnipresent is the whistler or marmot, whose shrill blasts are one of the authentic voices of the hills to the recollecting ear. Whenever you round a shoulder or top a rise, if you do not show up too clearly above the skyline, you will be able to pick out these little sentinel figures—motionless as brown bush stumps on any hillock or rock pile. Approach, and the whole slope resounds with their whistles, as they flop and scuttle for their burrows.

Such moments—more than grander events maybe—pluck at memory's chords, as symbols of a saner world, now that we are far removed from our hills.—DOROTHY PILLEY RICHARDS.

. . Ore Fleet on the Horizon

(Continued from Page 2)

watches; with the further provision that while a ship is in port no unnecessary work shall be performed on Sundays or certain specified holidays. In other words, the act provides for an eight-hour day on shipboard. In cases of emergency, the ship's master has authority to require such additional service by crew members as may be necessary.

All men employed on board ships are required to be either licensed or certificated, depending on their rating, by the United States merchant marine inspection service, a division of the Coast Guard. Before the requisite licenses or certificates for advanced ratings are issued, applicants must pass prescribed professional and physical examinations. This requirement restricts the sources from which vessel operators may obtain new employees, except in the beginner ratings, where prior shipboard experience is unnecessary.

* * *

While there is not an active fighting craft on the Great Lakes—last of the world's free seas today—both American and Canadian authorities are taking extensive measures to protect carriers, vital channels, and docks against sabotage. Most vital of all, of course, are the Soo locks and the Welland Canal. All such points are patrolled.

Aside from this heavy guard, the Great Lakes may not impress the layman as a setting for a crucial battle, such as is unfolding there. He may see, as he looks out there against the horizon on the blue waters, only little black puffs of smoke. But under each puff, the initiated know, is a big, long ore freighter, steaming grimly along to the steel mills with a load of rusty, red iron ore for ships and tanks and shells. Those boats are probably miles apart, but sometimes they look like a battle fleet on parade.

* * *

How long that mighty parade will continue depends entirely on how long the war lasts. Today our steel production is greater than that of all the Axis powers. By 1944 we hope to produce more than all the rest of the world combined, to insure a never-ending supply to wage a successful war against the Axis. Every ship that carries iron ore to the steel makers brings us just that much nearer that goal. For every ship that carries iron ore over the Great Lakes this season is helping to forge the sword for United Nations victory.

Very good? It is BEAUTIFUL! — the French Dressing, when it is the *genuine*—when it is made with the real olive oil. This Pompeian Virgin Imported Olive Oil—Ah! the taste, the flavor, the tang. Your French Dressing, it is a success with that.

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TOLD ME THE DUMB THINGS SHRUNK
—DIDN'T TELL ME!
BACK OF THE NECK TYPE (THIS FELLOW LIKES TO SEE JUST HOW LITTLE IT TAKES TO KEEP HAT ON)
JUST WASHED IT AND CAN'T DO A THING WITH IT
SALTY! INSIDE VISION MEANS NOTHING TO THIS GUY.
THE PLATOON LEADER OR DIP IN THE CENTER TYPE.
THE TIP-CORNER OR PAUL REVERE STYLE.
THERE'S THEM WOT LIKES VISES.
STARBOARD LIST. (GOOD IF YOU HAVE EXTRA STRONG CARS)
THE FORE AND AFT, OR GRAVY BOWL STYLE.
LIFEGUARD TYPE. (GOOD FOR SUNBURNED NOSE)
WELL THEY TOLD ME TO SQUARE IT.
THIS LAD LIKES THE FLOW AFT STYLE, SOMETIMES CALLED CRUISER STERN STYLE
COLLEGE JOE, OR SPORTS MODEL.
AND THEN THERE'S THE GUY WHO JUST DOESN'T GIVE A DARN!

United States Coast Guard

WHERE THE WHITECAPS ROLL

People Who Watch the Whitecaps Go By Say There Are No Two Exactly Alike. Maybe Not, Says Coast Guardsman H. B. "Bee" Vestal, But They Fall Into Types. Here Are Some of the Types Seen in New York, the Coast Guardsman's Home

Over the Editor's Desk

I SUPPOSE there is no more captivating picture one can see than waves of sheep coming over the hillside, into the valleys, across the plains in never-ending sweeps, dull gray, bunched but for an occasional straggler, silent but for an occasional cry. The picture takes you back beyond the reckoning of time. Each year it comes to the West, for there you have some of the most famous of sheep lands. RODNEY L. BRINK, Chief of the Pacific Coast Bureau, takes you on a trip—which usually lasts the whole summer—with a band of Idaho lambs, and incidentally casts a glimmer of light on the life of a sheepherder.

* * *

What would the shepherd do without his dog? Would he be able to gather in his sheep under the lowering sky, pen them, bring in the stragglers? The story of the sheep dog would merit a book, let alone a paragraph. I know a sheep dog that was an actor to the manner born, but nevertheless mindful and responsive to the slightest signal of his master. His name was Spot—there must be a thousand Spots now—and he won top place in international sheep dog trials when contests were the rule, not battles. He could pen, shed, collect, drive sheep at will, and with uncanny power cause them to walk, canter, or run, never barking, never snapping. He tackled his job as an actor plays his part, with the public always in his intelligent eye. Yet he was always at his ease, positive in action, decisive, unmoved by the more impetuous of his kind, unselfish, wise, loyal and true. One should be sparing in the use of the appellation "great." I wonder if Spot did not merit it.

* * *

If you see little puffs of smoke dotting the horizon of the Great Lakes you may be sure each one represents a ship, and if you come close enough to the ship you may find it to be a freighter laden with iron ore. For the battle of the Great Lakes is on—the battle which transportation must win if the goal of 95,000,000 tons is to be moved from mine to blast furnace this season. It is all part of the war in which the United Nations are engaged, as will be gathered from the illuminating article from the pen of CHARLES B. MCFADDEN, a Minneapolis newspaperman.

No one who is familiar with Piccadilly Circus could fail to conjure up interesting memories if they were to again visit that busy hub of a wheel in London, despite the ravages of war. It became known as "Scotch Corner," chiefly because the spectacle of light was free. Blackout regulations have caused some change. But the memories are ever green. DANIEL A. POLING, who writes from within a stone's-throw of Piccadilly Circus, contrasts the days of 1918 with those of 1943, and shows the spiritual compensations that have come with the years and the trials which the people have passed through. He pays tribute to the work of the chaplains and the Red Cross. Dr. Poling is a distinguished American clergyman and editor.

* * *

Hitler's forces of occupation in Europe live an uneasy existence. For the "underground" is at work. Every other day a railroad is blown up or a plant set afire, and the only source the trouble can be traced to is that mysterious something called the "underground." All the drastic measures the Gestapo have taken may have curbed but have not stopped the underground activity. JOSEPHINE RIPLEY, a member of the foreign department of the Monitor, has assembled material from reliable sources on the "underground," and gives you the benefit of her research.

* * *

Fingerprinting as a deterrent to crime is the subject of an article by LAURA HADDOCK, a member of the local staff, who has interviewed Mrs. Mary E. Hamilton, New York's first policewoman. Mrs. Hamilton finds that the first opposition to legislation for the extension of fingerprinting comes from the underworld, a point which she feels is not without significance.

* * *

BEATRICE OPPENHEIM, who is a contributor to various magazines and whose articles have occasionally appeared in our columns, writes on "Millions of Dancing Feet," the story of the folk dance which has survived the demands of the widespread emergency.

W. W. C.

..Underground

(Continued from Page 3)

businessmen, and so on through departments of national life.

"La Voix du Nord" seeks as its goal a "Republican regime." It stresses "the necessity for avoiding a return to party politics, and the paramount need for maintaining unity achieved by the resistance groups."

It would immediately set up a provisional government, purged of all Vichyites. It would have the new municipal councils made up of the "most suitable members of the resistance groups without regard to their faith or political persuasion." These councils would function until a new Republican constitution is established and the people are in a position to select and elect their own candidates.

The French people have no illusions. They realize the postwar days will be chaotic. They know that another war—a civil war—is not an impossibility. They recognize the value of their present unity against the enemy and wish to preserve it.

"It was because France was divided that 1940 followed so closely upon 1918," says Resistance. It sees that "the different movements of resistance, grouped and federated, must continue after victory in order to support the first free government, whose task will be particularly difficult to accomplish.

"After the house has been put in order, when the threat of civil war has been averted, when the general misery has been somewhat alleviated, when reforms have been made . . . when our country has taken back her place in international affairs, then only will France know the reign of Liberty again. . . ."

Le Franc-Tireur wants "no return to the false democracy of yesterday, talkative and corrupt." But it also wants "no dictatorship by any class or party or group that would bar the way to any sane and free evolution toward still better forms of social government."

France, perhaps, is not representative of all of Europe, since not all countries will have to rebuild their governments from the ground up. Still, there is no doubt but that returning rulers, whoever they may be, will be met by an awakened people—the people of the underground, who hold the key to the new Europe.

..Millions of Dancing Feet

(Continued from Page 4)

knowledge that they are sharing the cultures of other places and other times.

It is the good fortune of the hundreds of thousands of Americans who have just begun to enjoy folk dancing that there have been energetic groups fostering the art in this country for nearly 30 years.

Elizabeth Burchenal, president of the American Folk Dance Society and editor of more than a dozen volumes of European and American dances, remembers that her own interest was first aroused in 1905, when she met a group of Swedish dancers, and invited them to give a demonstration at her class at Columbia Teachers' College.

Eleven years later, Miss Burchenal organized the American Folk Dance Society, which has been active ever since. In recent years, she has been traveling back and forth across the country, teaching teachers of folk dancing. She estimates that by now her pupils have totaled at least 50,000.

* * *

Similarly active in stimulating interest—especially in the traditional gambols of England and our own nation—has been the Country Dance Society, founded in 1915 as the United States branch of the English Folk Dance Society. The organization now has hundreds of members affiliated with 28 centers spanning the continent from Boston, Mass., to Santa Paula, Calif. Miss May Gadd, national director, has added hundreds of new enthusiasts by a series of broadcasts of instruction by television.

Probably the most important single impetus toward the new popularity of folk dancing was the New York World's Fair. During the first year such dances were limited to occasional exhibitions in the pavilions of the foreign nations. In the second summer, folk dancing "stopped the show" at "American Common," and became one of the outstanding attractions of the Flushing Meadow.

At least 5,000 persons, undaunted by miles of exhibit viewing during the day, learned the schottische, shoo fly, polka, troika and other simple dances on the great wooden platform of the "American Common," in the evening.

Michael Herman, who directed the European dances, has never forgotten the good fellowship and high spirits of those gatherings.

"There were usually several hundred people dancing," he recalls, "tall, short, some thin, some plump and some just average. They came from all walks of life. Every nationality and race was represented and all were dancing away in harmony and fun.

* * *

"Such programs are completely successful, because they are based on the realization that folk dances are not to be watched as just colorful entertainment, but to be participated in."

Two years ago, Mr. Herman organized the Community Folk Dance Center in New York. He is now busy almost every night teaching service men and civilians the traditional figures. His little magazine, "The Folk Dancer," has a national circulation.

As the popularity of folk dancing grows, many devotees are adopting native costume—peasant embroidery for European dances, checked shirts and dungarees for American squares. Interest in the dances is widening into interest in the folk cultures that developed this highly expressive form.

Ever since the Congress of Vienna, intrigues that precipitated nations into war have been carried on at the great diplomatic balls in Europe's gilded palaces. Now, in hundreds of unostentatious halls all over the United States, millions of dancing feet are stamping out the simple patterns of mutual respect and understanding which will eventually be built into the foundations of a lasting peace.

One of the thirteen "Obstacles" of the Commando Course on The Principia College Campus at Elsah, Ill. . . . To serve the wartime needs of young people of college age, students are now accepted five times a year: four regular quarters and an intersession. Intersession is from August 10 to September 16. Fall quarter begins September 23.

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